THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 202

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

There is a war of the *Christian Advocates.*

Morrissey won heavily at the Saratoga races.

The popular pets of Parisian ladies are monkeys.

Chicago is excited over the re-appearance of the trichina.

Ida Lewis is pestered with applications for locks of her hair.

New York is decreasing in population, but not in wickedness.

Charles Moore, member of Parliament from Tipperary, is dead.

J. A. Eddy, a prominent business man of St. Louis, died on Tuesday.

Peaches and potatoes at Philadelphia are equally cheap—fifty cents a bushel.

Peaches are seventy-five cents to two dollars a bushel in Cincinnati, and plenty.

A youth of nineteen led to the altar a gushing maid of thirty-two at Kansas City recently.

The Governor General of Canada has met with a cordial reception at Prince Edward's Island.

The expenditure of the New Dominion for July exceeded the revenue receipts by $260,861.

Professor Charles Dexter, of Cleveland, died suddenly at Philadelphia on the 17th instant.

The Fairmont Water-works, of Philadelphia, have given out on account of the protracted drought.

Furs valued at $50,000 have been received at San Francisco from Sitka, on account of a Sitka firm.

A Japanese colony in Placer county, California, are engaged in the production of teas and mulberries.

A lad named Eber Harvey was drowned while bathing, at Jacksonville, Illinois, the other day.

Dent threatens another letter, in which he proposes to show up Postmaster General Cresswell.

It has been thought advisable in Austria, owing to the present aspect of affairs, not to reduce the army.

Doleful crop reports are all the rage. No rain for more than two months in many sections of the cotton region.

The amount of bonds (principally ten-forties) exchanged at the Treasury Department since July 27th, is $11,500,000.

Secretary Boutwell has information of $3,000,000 of tax frauds perpetrated in Alabama. Officers are at work on the subject.

Active interest is being manifested in different portions of Maryland in regard to the education of all the colored population.

Two Armenian prelates have been released after suffering three years' detention. They were liberated through the influence of the English government.

The New York papers generally criticise unfavorably Judge Dent's letter to Secretary Boutwell as unwise and impolitic, greatly damaging his prospects of success.

A bale of new cotton, raised in Mitchell county, by Mr. W. R. Brown, of Fort Valley, and weighing five hundred and sixty-five pounds, was sold in Savannah, Thursday, for forty-two cents.

The negro Baldwin, who confessed to outraging Mrs. Benson, near Paducah, was taken from the Paducah jail, on Tuesday, before daylight, by eighty armed men, and hung to a tree in the suburbs.

A disastrous flood has visited Walton, Delaware county, destroying property to the estimated value of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The village was completely destroyed. No lives lost.

A woman in the Ottawa (Canada) jail is starving herself to death, either through inability or unwillingness to eat the prison fare, and the Canada papers think that both causes may be operating.

A big catamount was captured by some negroes in Robertson county, Tennessee, last Sunday. It had been running at large between Tyree Springs and the "White House," near the Louisville turnpike, for eighteen months past.

A shopkeeper of Pesth shot himself with a pistol, having previously written to a friend: "Life is insupportable I adore my wife, but she has grown stout, she that was of so ravishing a figure when I married her."

General F. T. Dent, known familiarly as the President's Door-keeper, publicly declares his willingness to wager his next year's salary that Judge Chase will be the next candidate of the Democracy for President, and that his brother, Judge Dent, will be the next Governor of Mississippi.

A curious trial occurred recently at Odessa, in Russia. The wife of a justice of the peace had grossly insulted a coachman, who summoned her before her own husband in his official capacity. The justice of the peace issued a warrant for his wife, investigated the affair, and fined her fifty roubles.

According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the friends of Chief Justice Chase, at Washington, are open and loud-mouthed in their assertions that they have assurance of support for him from the South for the next Presidential election. They say that the Conservative movement in the South was originated for his benefit, and that the result of the Dent movement in Mississippi will, in the end, demonstrate the wisdom of their predictions.

BARBECUE AT DANCEYVILLE.

Great Speech of Hon. Emerson Etheridge.

Strong Opposition to Radicalism—He Declares Against Repudiation—An Unqualified Indorsement of Universal Suffrage—He Favors a Liberal and Progressive Party—The Past to be Buried Out of Sight and Forgotten—Great Enthusiasm—Over Two Thousand People Present.

By our Special Reporter.]

The barbecue and mass meeting at Danceyville, on Thursday, to celebrate the late great victory at the ballot-box, was a grand success. The assemblage was estimated at two thousand, the location admirable, and the accommodations ample. It was an occasion of general rejoicing, but the event of the day was the truly great speech of Hon. Emerson Etheridge. At 11 o'clock he was introduced, and spoke about two hours, in substance as follows:

After a brief exordium, Mr. Etheridge said that it was now nine years since he first addressed the people of Haywood county. These years, said Mr. Etheridge, have been to you, individually, the most eventful of your lives. They have afforded to practical statesmanship its most difficult problems, and to the world's history its ampiest and most sublime pages. Any review of the immediate past should be from the stand point most free from passion, prejudices and the promptings of selfishness and ambition, and for the sole purpose of that truth which is the real aim of honest inquiry, that precision which may best enable us to secure the good and avoid the evil which may lie before us. What, said Mr. Etheridge, are the lessons of the last few years? He said we had all had the best of teachers, experience—we had all seen for ourselves those great events which would appear fabulous to our posterity; we had all borne and shared the sufferings and trials which attend the overthrow of all well-established systems. A new era had dawned upon us; we were the pioneers of another age. Mr. Etheridge said we were compelled to ask ourselves this question: *What of the past shall we carry with us in bidding adieu to that system to which we so long adhered?* For himself he would cling to all those well established principles which have proved to be fundamental and necessary at every step in the progress of the world. Mr. E. alluded to the interest which mankind, savage and civilized, had always taken in their government, and asserted that love of country, like love of religion, had always been ardent in proportion to the blessings conferred. He asserted that, notwithstanding the interest which the human race had always shown in civil government, it often seemed that we were no nearer perfection than when, two thousand years ago, Aristotle propounded his ideas and problems to the world. Mr. E. asked why all these sanguinary wars? Why all this overthrow of systems? He said it could not be that all theories had been erroneous, all systems wholly wrong; it must be from causes which inhere in the imperfections of men. But, said he, the chief cause will be found in this, that men have failed to recognize the fact *that government is a progressive science*, and that the system which is best adapted to one age and generation is not best suited to those who live at a later period and who are influenced by different circumstances. Ideas, said Mr. Etheridge, govern the world, and all our ideas are moulded by the circumstances which surround us; therefore government must be always adapted to those great changes which result from increased population, or the havoc of those great revolutions which recur in the history of all peoples. But, said he, nothing is truer than that the religion and government of every civilized people, if left to themselves, will ultimately be that which is best suited to their happiness; and it is equally true that religion or government forced upon an unwilling people will make hateful those systems and beliefs which are sustained by the power of the sword.

Tell me, said he, what people, ancient or modern, savage or civilized, have ever been content to accept spiritual rulers, systems of government, or religion, against the convictions, the traditions, or supposed interests of the governed? The past is full of experiments. Yet history records not a single success. Mr. E. said the old civilizations had tried the experiment upon the grandest scales, and during the weary round of centuries; but now nothing was known of these republics but their failures, and that the descendants of those whom they oppressed had built up States and systems upon the soil which was once their oppressors' abode. He alluded to Poland, where the experiment had been made, and said the slumbering fires of Vesuvius were not more illusory than the mournful order which prevailed in Warsaw. It was tried, said Mr. E., in Ireland. Two centuries ago the work of the sword was done, thoroughly done, by the greatest captain of that age. Since then Ireland has been a dependancy of England, but the spirit of her people is still the same. Persecution has scattered her children throughout the world, but they never forget that they are Irishmen; they always claim Ireland for Irishmen, and they cling to their religion with a heroism which even bigotry must admire. The word "Penlaikun" tells the whole story of England's attempt to force religion and laws upon an unwilling people. At last, said he, her own observant statesmen have confessed that human nature is stronger than standing armies or acts of Parliament. But recently the House of Peers have yielded to the sense of the British nation, and accorded that which attests, to some extent, the justice of the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Etheridge alluded to the present revolution in Cuba, resulting from a denial of representation in the Spanish Cortes. He said no people in the world had ever shown a greater aversion to being ruled without their consent than our English ancestors. Although always attached to limited monarchy, they had never failed to overturn any dynasty which attempted to rule without the consent of Parliament. He instanced the case of Charles I. He reviewed the administration of Cromwell, which while it made England glorious was galling to Englishmen, because it was the government of the sword. He said as soon as Cromwell had died, the people, who no longer feared the military power, rose up as one man to restore the legitimate King. He spoke of the frantic joy of the people when Charles II was restored; how the loyalty of the people had in a few years been changed by misgovernment when the death of Charles elevated his brother to the throne. James II had hardly been crowned before he attempted to rule the people without the consent of Parliament. Like Brownlow he substituted proclamations for acts of Parliament, and like Brownlow, he commenced his royal militia on Homestow heath; the people petitioned and remonstrated in vain. The English people, like the people of Tennessee, for the last four years, were denied the ballot; they were taxed without their consent; and, unlike the people of Tennessee, to be long kept down by foreign troops, they rose up against their King, drove him into exile, and Parliament proclaimed another in his stead.

Mr. Etheridge said the experiment of governing the people of Tennessee against their will had been tried for the last four years. It had been tried during that time in every county, city, town and village in the State. The thumb-screw of proscription, every conceivable instrument of political torture, had been applied, but the result had only proved that it was easier far to hurl the rooted mountain from its base than keep the yoke of slavery upon men who were fitted so be free.

Mr. Etheridge said the corruption of the Federal and State Governments, for the last four years, coupled with the general disregard of loyal and constitutional restraints, had been such as to excite the greatest alarm. These things were alike the cause and consequence of that decay of public virtue which excited the most profound alarm for the future. He showed that the passage of the old Alien and Sedition laws, during the administration of the elder Adams, resulting in the conviction and imprisonment of *one* citizen, aroused the public sensibilities of that period to such an extent that the dominant political organization of that day was disgraced and overthrown; but that since the close of the war, in the city of Washington, where an armed rebel had never been seen, where all the courts had always been open, and where the writ of *habeas corpus* had never been suspended, an innocent woman (since her murder, admitted to be innocent) had been dragged in chains before an irresponsible Military Commission; that she was subjected to a mock trial for an impossible crime; denied the benefit of witnesses, of counsel, of the law, and the Constitution; and that she was condemned to death by this irresponsible body of military murderers. Mr. Etheridge said that, upon the application of her friends, a Republican Judge granted her the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that when the Marshal of the District of Columbia proceeded to execute the writ, he found the same had been suspended by the President.

Subsequently her daughters implored admittance to the White House, that they might, on their bended knees, plead for the life of that mother whom they knew, and the world has since admitted to be innocent. They were spurned from the Executive Mansion, their mother was led forth to execution and murdered, in company with felons—protesting with her dying breath that she was innocent. Yet the public sensibility seems not to have been shocked by this most foul and atrocious murder.

But retributive justice has not been slow. Mr. Etheridge said the four witnesses, on whose perjured statements the Commission based their pretext for the murder, have all since been convicted of high crimes and publicly disgraced; while the two public functionaries, Senator Lane and Preston King, who spurned her weeping children from the Executive Mansion, have each died a self-inflicted death.

Mr. Etheridge next discussed the trials of McCardle and Yerger, of Mississippi, and declared that these military murders were being perpetrated four years after the war; yet they seem to excite no public alarm. He discussed at length the pernicious effect of large standing armies, and alluded to the fact that the proposition of Poinsett, Secretary of War under Mr. Van Buren, to organize 200,000 militia for the mere purpose of show and parade, contributed largely to the overthrow of Van Buren's administration. Yet, he said, the people of Tennessee for the last four years, had been publicly insulted by an irresponsible militia scattered throughout the State. He contrasted the intense indignation of exciting public in 1840, when the defalcations of Swartwout, Price, Boyd and others were discovered, with the apparent indifference of the people at the recent atrocious robbery of the School Fund.

Mr. Etheridge then discussed the material condition of the country. He said that oppressive taxes were a sure indication of an inert and slavish people; that sooner or later, burdens of this kind produced discontent among them, and furnished tyrants and despots with a pretext for a retinue of official retainers, and standing armies, all of which were finally fatal to public liberty. He said low taxes, no matter what the form of government, always indicated a contented people, individually self-reliant, and proud of their nationality.

Mr. Etheridge then alluded to the indebtedness of the Federal Government, which he stated in round numbers at $2,500,000,000, upon which we are paying a semi-annual interest, mostly in coin, of one hundred and fifty millions. He represented the aggregate debt of all the States at about four hundred millions, of which Tennessee owes about forty millions. He said the city, county and other municipal debts amounted to an immense sum, of which he could form no estimate. That the amount *per capita* due the Federal and State Governments by the people of Tennessee, estimating the population of the State at 1,250,000, was $95. Mr. Etheridge said public debts were peculiar to modern civilization; that England, previous to 1692, owed no public debt; that her public debt began at that time by borrowing one million pounds sterling. When the world was pacified, in 1815, by the overthrow of Napoleon, her debt exceeded nine millions pounds sterling.

He said one half of this had, in effect, been repudiated, for she began by borrowing at ten per cent., and now refuses to pay more than three per cent. Mr. Etheridge said he was not aware that any very large public debt had ever been paid. He instanced Texas, France, the United States and Great Britain. The debt of Texas, though small, was paid in part only by the United States. The *assignats* of France were wholly repudiated. The funded portion only of the revolutionary debt of the United States was paid. The continental money issued during the revolutionary war was never redeemed. The debt of England still hangs over the people, and though the interest had been reduced one half, the principal had been but slightly diminished. Mr. Etheridge said our resources were so ample that he believed it possible, by strict honesty, rigid economy and wise statesmanship, to sustain the national credit, and ultimately pay the public debt. This, however, cannot be done, he said, without a total change in the administration, and accorded that which attests, to some extent, the justice of the cause of Ireland.

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Mr. Etheridge said he was ready, in good faith, to make an effort to maintain the honor of the State, and he believed one of the most effective means for accomplishing this object would be to incur no new obligations whatever, and after paying the expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the State, economically administered, to apply whatever surplus may remain in the Treasury to the reduction of the liabilities of the State. Much, he said, might be saved by an honest management of the penitentiary, by abolishing unnecessary offices, by enlarging many judicial districts, and by adopting more effectual means for collecting the revenue. In the meantime, under the benign influence of peace, confidence will be restored, industry will revive, and the material power of the State be greatly increased. These things will augment the commercial business of the State; the profits of railroads will increase, and the revenues arising therefrom be proportionately greater. Mr. Etheridge said there were many railroads which were wholly unable to pay the interest on their bonds indorsed by the State. He could now think of no better plan than to sell these roads and take the bonds of the State in payment. By this means the debt might be greatly reduced; and whoever purchases these roads would be interested in putting them in good order. This last consideration, he said, was of the first importance to those who were compelled now to imperil their lives when traveling upon many of our railroads.

Mr. Etheridge said he had been informed that some of the bonds which had been sold by the Brownlow *regime* were, issued without the authority of law, in direct contravention of the internal improvement act of 1852. How this fact really was he did not know, but if, upon examination, the fact should be so, he would not aid in paying one dollar of such bonds. The doctrine of *caveat emptor* would apply to the purchaser of a bond issued in contravention of law, as well as to the buyer of a stolen horse. Mr. Etheridge said he had made this statement in a speech at Milan, a few days before the election, and he presumed that from it has originated the report that he was in favor of repudiating *all* the bonds which had been issued by the Brownlow government. Indeed the paper published at Milan had very erroneously given this version of what he had said. Mr. Etheridge said that unless something were speedily done to lessen the burdens of taxation, and restore the credit of the State, repudiation would find bold advocates in a short time. He briefly recapitulated the reasons which would be given, and the arguments which would be used by those who would favor this policy. Mr. Etheridge said that prompt and thorough retrenchment and economy alone could save us from the stain of repudiation. We, at all events, should make an honest, earnest effort to save our credit.

After Mr. Etheridge had discussed the financial question very exhaustively, he took up the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment and the question of impartial suffrage in Tennessee. He frankly avowed himself as opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment. He wished each State to retain exclusive control over this question. It was peculiarly important at this time, when the Federal Government was absorbing all possible power, that the original, reserved rights of the States should not be surrendered. As the Federal Government had already, as a consequence of the war, and by amendments to the constitution, essentially changed the original structure of the Government, the States, *as States*, were becoming more and more the mere dependencies of the central power at Washington. If, said Mr. Etheridge, the States surrender the power of regulating the question of suffrage, but few of the original rights of the States will have remained. Mr. Etheridge said the prospective immigration of large numbers of Chinese was suggestive of a state of things in the remote future which rendered it still more important that this power should be retained by the States. But, said Mr. Etheridge, while I am opposed to the ratification of this amendment to the Federal Constitution, candor requires me to say that I am not willing to aid in depriving the colored voters of the State of their present right to the ballot. Indeed, I will go farther: my self-respect will constrain me to oppose all efforts to deprive them of that right. I speak for myself, and, I trust, I may speak for all those who, in common with myself, have appealed to them to assist us in regaining our liberties. The black men of the State had no agency whatever in our disfranchisement. It was done by persons of our own color. The blacks were made voters because our persecutors believed they could by this means more easily retain us in bondage. As soon as this was done we appealed to the colored voters to save us from the persecution of the hungry white cormorants who revelled in our misfortunes. We made this appeal under every conceivable disadvantage. It was first made in 1867, with poor results, I admit. In the Presidential election of the next year we had more success. They helped us to carry about twenty counties for Seymour and Blair. Since then, we have continued our appeal with constantly increasing encouragement. But we have to look only at the election held three weeks ago. What were the results in the various divisions of the State? There are very few colored people in East Tennessee; some counties have never had more than a hundred of all ages and sexes. I repeat what were the results in East Tennessee in those counties where there were but few slaves before the war, but five freedmen now? In Cocke, Sevier, Hancock, Johnson, Carter, Blount, etc., etc., the popular vote was almost overwhelmingly for Stokes; the aggregate vote of all East Tennessee discloses but a meager majority for Senter. In Middle and West Tennessee, where the colored population is very large—where, in many counties, it is in excess of the white—we have an aggregate majority of near seventy thousand. Our largest majorities were generally in those counties having the largest number of colored voters. Haywood county, in West Tennessee, is the only exception to this rule, the majority for Stokes being less than forty votes. We carried every county in Middle Tennessee but Wayne, in which, I am informed, there were but few colored voters. But, said Mr. Etheridge, in each of these counties we elected Conservative members to the Legislature. He said that in 1867, when he was a candidate for Governor, he made the canvass in the interest of the disfranchised masses of the State. Every one knew that canvass was a forlorn, a desperate hope; but it was believed to be of the first importance that such a canvass should be made. Last year he was placed on the Seymour electoral ticket for the State at large. In each of these contests he appealed to the colored voters in behalf of the hundred thousand disfranchised white men of the State; he was joined in that appeal by every Conservative speaker. We were aided and sustained by the ablest and most distinguished champions of the "Lost Cause!" Nowhere, said Mr. Etheridge, did we deny the black man his right to vote; it was treated as a foregone conclusion; we asked to be enfranchised, that we might protect ourselves from the greedy cormorants who had already impoverished the State. Mr. Etheridge said many had responded to our appeal; that he had assured them in every public discourse that the enfranchisement of the white man would not result in their disfranchisement. Said Mr. Etheridge, I made that assurance in the utmost good faith; that faith I intend to keep, and I cannot believe that others who made similar promises will disregard them. He said he had other made public pledges to Whigs, Democrats and other political parties; he could bear witness he had never deceived them; he had never intended to deceive the colored voter in any pledge made to him. The blacks were only a small minority in the State; the enfranchisement of the whites had rendered them powerless as a political organization. Indeed, said Mr. Etheridge, it is now disbanded outside the large cities; the Leagues are broken up; the carpet-baggers are gone, and the native proscriptionists have lost all power for further mischief. Hereafter the black man will not vote at all, or vote with us if we treat him properly; if we do not, he will and ought to vote against us. But if the colored voters, to whom we made these pledges, are to be disfranchised for voting the Radical ticket, what is to be done with the whites who did the same thing? But it is useless to pursue this theme further—we surely can keep faith with the defenseless few. Mr. Etheridge said that we would only have done, of our own accord, in preserving the black man's right to vote, what will soon be done in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and what had been already done in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. The question is not an open one in Tennessee; were it so, and were we masters of our fate, I might have other views; but here at least the matter, for the present, is *res adjudicata*—let it alone.

Mr. Etheridge said there were many persons in the State who expressed much concern about the fate of old parties, and the formation of new. It was especially so with some most respectable Old Line Whigs. He said he was the last Old Line Whig elected as such to the American Congress; he had some right to be as sensitive as other Whigs, but candor compelled him to say now that he cared nothing whatever for party names. In this progressive age no party name could very long represent very exact or well-defined principles. He was so glad to have the privilege of voting once more that he would take no offense at being called a Whig, a Democrat, an Opposition man, or a Liberal—indeed almost anything but a Tennessee Radical. This party of Tennessee proscriptionists was so objectionable he would not consent to bear its name for a moment. It had been in all respects *sui generis*; it had no paternity, and he prayed Heaven, in dying, it might leave no progeny. He said he was with those and of those who struggled for the preservation of constitutional liberty here and elsewhere. But these old Whigs insisted that they could not formally join this old rotten, effete Democracy. He did not ask them to do so; but he did ask them to co-operate with good Democrats, and all others who were striving to maintain the public liberties. You object, said he, to affiliating with the Democratic party of the North; that, unlike the Whig party, it never abandoned its organization. Further, that a large majority of the Southern Democrats went into the rebellion and still adhere to the Democratic party. Now, if all these things were true, as stated, the objections amount to nothing. Grant, said Mr. Etheridge, that the Democratic party has preserved its organization, (and this is true only of the Northern States, the Pacific States and Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri,) and that everywhere the Whig party has been disbanded, it only proves that the Democracy was stronger in numbers or vitality, or both, than the Whigs. Admit, what is true, that most of the Southern Democrats went into the rebellion, the same thing may be truly said of most of the Whigs, and especially of their leaders and representative men. Admit that the Southern rebels now pray for the success of the Democratic party in all the States where it is organized; they are joined in their prayers by every intelligent Whig in the South, who is not, or has not sought, to be an office holder under the State or Federal Government? Was there ever anything in being a Democrat deserving reproach; or in being a Whig that of itself entitled one to peculiar honor? If so, we were wholly unconscious of the impassable gulf which divided us in former times. It is certainly true that the Democratic party was often insolent in power; its leaders were sometimes unscrupulous in their efforts to retain it. It is true that the best chapters in its long and sometimes splendid administrative career were often soiled by pages devoted only to party expediency; sometimes blotted by party crimes, which are inseparable from long-continued party success.

But to its eternal honor be it said, it despoiled no man of his liberty, it did not originate or favor great monopolies, it did not become the champion of high taxes or subscribe to the modern maxim that a "public debt is a public blessing." More than this, it imprisoned, it tried, it punished no man, without the judgment of his peers, and the law of the land. Military Commissions or drum-head court martials were convened in time of peace, or within the limits of a peaceful jurisdiction, during its long career. Finding no bastiles to pull down, it left none as monuments of its lasting disgrace. The despot's maxim, *salus populi suprema lex*, was never spoken of by its leaders, and found no place in its political vocabulary. And if all the Southern rebels were Democrats, then we must admit, that during the years they governed the State at Nashville, during the four years they governed the Confederacy at Richmond, they did not disgrace themselves by passing laws that a union man should not vote, because he prayed Heaven to give victory to the flag, a safe return to the soldier boy he claimed as his own. These things neither rebels nor Democrats did while war was flagrant; it remained for radical camp followers to do so when war was over. I assert, said Mr. Etheridge that the course and conduct of the Northern Democracy, as a party, since the beginning of the war, especially since 1862, has not only been most honorable to them, but entitles them to the lasting gratitude of every lover of constitutional liberty throughout the world. But for their compact organization; but for the heroic manner in which they resisted the threats and blandishments of power; but for their sole battle cry, "the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," our public liberties would have been overthrown, and that Imperialism, which is now but the hope of the bond-holder, would have been an accomplished fact.

Mr. Etheridge reviewed in detail the many atrocities which had been perpetrated during the last four years, after which he said the constant inquiry had been *must these things continue*, and the State for four years more be rendered intolerable or desolate? Our people had patiently awaited an answer. Three weeks ago this day the answer was given—given in tones as loud as those which shook old Sinai's base. That answer was borne on the lightnings' flame where Sinai's voice was never heard. Mr. Etheridge counseled the utmost forbearance on the part of those who were present. He knew the people had endured great provocation; that the night of their bondage had been a long and dreary one; but the heroism, the unfaltering faith they had so long displyed, gave assurance that they knew how to be magnanimous in the hour of victory. Remember, said he, our persecutors have been, in some instances, of our kindred—our former friends; they are now in our power; let us manifest that power by making them the equal of ourselves. If they fear our revenge let us display it by forgiving their indignities and pardoning all their wrongs. He said every heart was too full for anything but gratitude to Heaven for our deliverance; and it was meet and proper they should thus assemble to give expression to the general joy. Then rejoice as you will; your hopes at last have ended in fruition, and you walk the earth once more free.

Of course this is but a meager report of a two hours' speech, delivered in Mr. Etheridge's usual rapid manner. He received the heartiest applause throughout his speech. Never was he more eloquent or forcible, and not a single point argued, nor one of his many happy hits, failed to elicit the warmest response. It was a most enthusiastic crowd, and from an extensive inquiry of those present, we have no hesitation in saying that nineteen-twentieths heartily indorsed his sentiments on the question of Suffrage.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S BRONCHIA BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetiser, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every Kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

G. W. Jones & Co.

aug14-tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been removed and consolidated under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes, Memphis, July 31, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,

323 1-2 and 324 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

We are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's S. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. ☞ All consultations strictly confidential. ☜

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 to 8 p. m.

DR. J. S. RUSSELL,
L. G. WARMAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jel9-daw

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 sacks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
1000 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. Ls. Sugar.
2000 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., kits and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging. (N. & M. Ky. py, Landeman, and J. & D. Bax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Fine and North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whiskey.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

aug21-tf HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy2

T. S. DILLARD. S. A. PINSON.
J. W. DILLARD. L. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 208 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them. ☞ Instructions strictly adhered to. ☜ aug8

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. S. F. DICKINSON.

Dickinson, Williams & Co

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)

Cotton Factors,

General Commission and Produce

MERCHANTS,

No. 310 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us we GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commission charged. All consignments to river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

☞ Liberal advancements made on consignments. ☜ aug4

W. W. GUY. H. M'CLELLAN.
T. C. PARK. E. W. M'CLELLAN.

Guy, M'Clellan & Co,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 204 Front Street,

Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

aug6

P. LANE, Of P. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitsett & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 349 Main; A. Smith & Co., 329 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 332 Main, and M. Rose, 37 Main street. aug19

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven boxes of the celebrated Gettysburg Mineral Water, at 270 Front street. aug20

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage House. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A nice Gothic BRICK HOUSE, in good order and pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 264 DeSoto street. aug17

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy28

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

REWARD.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, mixed all round, and a mare, dappled the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me. aug17 P. FITZPATRICK.

WANTS.

ROOM WANTED.—A neatly furnished room is wanted, not over a quarter from Court Square. Front preferred. Address B., Avalanche office. aug12

IRON SAFE WANTED.—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to THEADWELL BROS. aug11 15 Union street.

WANTED.—To rent, a comfortable residence, house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James R. Carpenter & Co., 6 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED.—A young lady, of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED.—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jy7

SATURDAY : : : : AUGUST 21, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	68,440 33
APPEAL,	4,561 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,894 00

OLD MORTALITY—the *Appeal*—says it "don't see how it is going to pay to make any change of the flag." We can show how it "pays." In Virginia it "paid" by electing WALKER, a Liberal Conservative, over WELLS, a proscriptive Radical. It "paid" in Tennessee by electing SENTER, the advocate of Universal Suffrage, and defeating STOKES, who was opposed to Universal Suffrage. It will "pay" in Texas by electing HAMILTON, the champion of Universal Suffrage and the enemy to Radicalism. It will "pay" in Mississippi by electing DENT or some other friend to Universal Suffrage Governor, and a Liberal Legislature, that will elect two United States Senators in favor of peace and Universal Suffrage. In Tennessee the Democratic banner was deserted. Democrats saw that it would not "pay" to unfurl it to the breeze—consequently a Democratic State Convention was not held, nor was a Democratic candidate for Governor presented to the people. If it "pays" to run Democrats for Governor, why was not one presented in Tennessee? If it "pays," why did not the old Democracy of old Virginia invest in this "paying" institution. If it doesn't pay anything to make a change, why don't the *Appeal* urge the people of Mississippi to quit their tomfoolery and rally to the flag that promises so much "pay" to those who stand by it? If it "pays" to run a Democrat in Texas, our neighbor is not a faithful sentinel if he does not show his friends how to commence collecting their revenue. Will the *Appeal* tell us how much it would have "payed" the people of Tennessee to run a Democrat for Governor? Does our neighbor really believe that a Democrat could have defeated WELLS in Virginia? Does he pretend to say that it is good policy to run Democratic candidates for Governor in Mississippi and Texas? In the present condition of the South something more than fealty to the Democratic party is required of our statesmen and patriots to give to the people that peace which they need, and which is so essential to our material prosperity. Democracy, Democratic measures and Democratic men have long been our idols, at whose shrine we have worshiped with idolatrous devotion. But our Democratic friends in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, have showed by their speeches, their addresses, their resolutions and by their votes, that they think it will "pay" to forget, for the hour, old party names, and to vote for such Republicans as WALKER, and SENTER, and DENT, and HAMILTON. What an absurdity to preach Democracy while supporting Republicans. What a farce to talk about the invincibility of Democracy, when to raise the Democratic flag in any Southern State is equivalent to defeat. We mourn that this is so. We deplore that peace cannot be restored through Democracy and by Democrats; but four years of anarchy and despotism admonishes us that we must sink party and strike hands with those who propose to give liberty and peace to our people—the thing that every one most desire at present. We had better put our own house in order before we commence national affairs. If we could see how it would "pay" the Southern people to get on the house-top and shout Democracy, we would not hesitate to shout Democracy, too. But if we can't get what we want, let us join Liberal men and accept the best we can get. The great object of the Southern people should be to arrive at the point where our voice can have weight and our advocacy power. The surest and speediest way to secure this cherished object is to give up useless wrangling about defunct issues and party names. What we want is a party of patriots, with the Constitution as its Chart and Civil Liberty as its guide.

THE speech of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, carefully reported and revised, appears in to-day's AVALANCHE. It is the ablest and most statesmanlike production that has emanated from any public man in the Southwest since the war. We do not wish to mar the beauty or in any way break the force of this powerful, eloquent and patriotic effort, but we cannot refrain from suggesting a contrast with a discourse delivered by General ALCORN, at Hernando, Mississippi, a few days ago, upon the political questions of the day. Mr. ETHERIDGE, although of national reputation, has done nothing which will add more solid applause or just discriminating approval, than in giving expression to the enlarged views, liberal doctrines, progressive ideas, and patriotic sentiments in his speech at Dancyville. Inaccurate or unfriendly reporters have represented Mr. ETHERIDGE as advocating State and national repudiation, but we believed before that this was misrepresentation. We can no longer be in doubt, as we have his views expressed fully and clearly upon these topics in his speech of last Thursday. We knew that a great statesman, a good citizen, and an honorable man would speak plainly and eloquently for the State's honor and credit. The great issue in the State election, of suffrage, equal and universal, is recognized by ETHERIDGE as having been settled and decided, and which the people of the State, by an unparalleled majority, have ratified and confirmed. The AVALANCHE and EMERSON ETHERIDGE stand upon the same platform. We may say, without vanity, but in the spirit of a just, high, and patriotic pride, that we believe the people of the State, as represented in the overwhelming vote of the fifth of August, will indorse the position of Mr. ETHERIDGE, and will give him their unqualified indorsement and support. On questions of national politics he is equally sound, correct, and statesman-like. Progressive in his ideas, as he knows the science of government to be, he will not permit the world to move without keeping an equal pace with it. The eye of genius sees clearly that in the South a new order of things has been created, and that we have here a new political heavens and a new earth. It sees that, through the workings of a liberal party, burying the past and its follies, the political power of the South may be restored five-fold, and that in this policy, just to all races, the triumph of Anglo-Saxon civilization and Anglo-Saxon constitutional liberty, will be certain, brilliant and National. We know no man in Tennessee who can so ably represent this policy in the Senate of the United States as EMERSON ETHERIDGE. We know no citizen who has higher claims upon the people; we certainly know that no section of the State is more justly entitled to designate the successor of Senator FOWLER than West Tennessee. And in behalf not only of this part of the State, but of Middle and East Tennessee, we present the name of EMERSON ETHERIDGE as the next Senator from the State. Questioned, as may be the propriety of the AVALANCHE in suggesting his name for the distinguished position, we believe and feel that the heart of the people is with us.

THE Directors of the Mississippi River Railroad Company yesterday awarded the contract for building their road from Memphis to Covington—a distance of thirty-six and a half miles—to Messrs. SAULPAN & Co., for the sum of $369,000. This includes clearing, grubbing, grading, piling, trestling, bridging and cross ties; in fact, the entire preparation of the road-bed for the iron rails. The work is to begin early in September, and is to be completed in eighteen months. Messrs. SAULPAN & Co. comprise one of the strongest companies of contractors that have at any time been organized in the South. It is composed of G. W. SUALPAN, JAMES H. ALLEN, and GEO. P. GATES, of Nashville, Tennessee; CHARLES MCGEE, of Knoxville, and JAMES H. CALLOWAY, of Cleveland, East Tennessee, and two gentlemen of West Tennessee. Messrs. MCGEE and CALLOWAY are capitalists of large wealth, and all the other partners are experienced, energetic, indomitable railroad builders. It is a company that need not stop work if the resources of the railroad are at any time cramped or shortened. They could build the road and ask their pay only when it is completed, if it were necessary. We congratulate Mr. MITCHELL and the citizens of Memphis on this crowning act of his administration of the affairs of his road. We shall soon be living a new life in Memphis, infused by the example of successful enterprise which he has set in our midst, and stimulated by the introduction of labor and large means in the development of the trade of our city. There have been reports in circulation of difficulty and disagreement in the Board of Directors in regard to the location of their road, and actual publication alleging that the Board had rejected a short line and adopted one "three miles longer." We are requested to say, on the authority of every member of the Board, that these statements are unqualifiedly false. There has never been a difference of opinion, even the slightest, among the Directors on the subject of the location of their road, or on any other; and so far from rejecting a short route, and adopting a longer one, the line located by their Chief Engineer, Captain MILLINGTON, exceeds the air-line between Memphis and Covington only about four hundred and seventy-one feet, actual measure! So nearly an air-line has never been obtained on any railroad of equal length in the State of Tennessee. It would be very surprising if any railroad should be built in Shelby, or any other county, without the owners of fine farms for several miles on both sides of it thinking and saying, and perhaps proving—to their own satisfaction—that the engineer was a great knave or a great fool for not having put his line further east or further west, so as to make a depot on their respective lands. But these ingenious arguments rarely win the confidence of the general public, who understand so well the motives at the bottom thereof. It will not be different in this case, and we are prepared to hear quite a growl from disappointed parties. But as long as Captain MILLINGTON can point out his line between Memphis and Covington exceeding an air-line only four hundred and seventy-one feet—only one hundred and fifty-seven yards in a total distance of thirty-six and a half miles—he may rest assured that his fame is secure, and that his route will never be improved on. Air-lines only are tolerated in modern railroad building, and Mr. MITCHELL and his Board have only done what public sentiment demanded in seeking an air-line for their road.

THE Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Central Railroad and Banking Company, the Southwestern and other railroads, have joined in a bill of complaint and applied for an injunction against the Brunswick and Albany Railroad and N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer. The object is to arrest the construction of the Albany and Brunswick Railroad and to restrain the State Treasurer from indorsing its bonds, on the ground that the road would infringe the vested rights and privileges of the complainants, and that the State aid would be unconstitutional, etc. Judge SCHLEY has granted the injunction.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

Secretary Fletcher on State Finances—He Declares Repudiation an Impossibility, and Shows Why—What Stokes was Doing at Nashville—A Secret Conference and the Result—Incumbents of Federal Offices to be Decapitated—Facts about Stokes and the School Fund Imbroglio—Andy Johnson on a Coon Trail.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, August 20.—Secretary Fletcher has written a long letter to parties in East Tennessee, which will be published in the *Banner* to-morrow, with regard to the proposed repudiation of the State bonds issued since the war. He says he has read so many communications on the subject as to indicate the serious alarm which is felt throughout the country. He holds that our bonds can't be repudiated, because they are collectable by law in the Federal courts either by direct suit against the State or by bill in equity, to enforce the State's lien against the railroads for the benefit of bondholders, and above all, because the people of Tennessee are too proud and honest. No Legislature would dare adopt a measure which would brand every citizen with disgrace wherever he may go on the face of the earth, and which would make our children blush to own their nativity.

The real object of Stokes' visit here has at last leaked out. He took rooms at an obscure boarding-house, and had a long conference with his leading white and colored supporters. It was agreed that all incumbent Federal officers here, except Sparling, should be decapitated, and that Stone, the defeated candidate for the Senate, should get Hopkins' place. Changes in other parts of the State will also be attempted. When he left, Stokes pretended that he was only going to Murfreesboro so as not to rouse the fears of his intended victims. Stone went with him to Washington. At the conference here it was admitted that Congressional interference could not be hoped for, and that Senter and his one hundred and fifteen thousand backers were so strong as to make any attempt at organizing a proscriptive government out of the question.

A letter received at the Capital to-day, from Rutter, requests the State authorities to have him released. A reply was sent that Governor Senter not being here, recourse could be had only by application to Sheriff Curry and others of Shelby county, who are on Rutter's bond for his appearance here before the Criminal Court. The case came up a few days ago, and as Rutter did not appear for trial, his securities telegraphed to New York to have him arrested, and sent a requisition for him by mail. As the Attorney for the State promised to have the indictment against him dismissed if he would make a clean breast of it, the general opinion is he will have to be released on his arrival here. Even the Convention and Senatorial questions have ceased to excite much interest, the public being content to await developments when the Legislature meets.

Much comment is heaped upon ex-President Johnson's Knoxville speech of the 17th, in which he appears to favor the repudiation of the national debt. The Knoxville *Whig* says he also favored the repudiation of the State bonds issued under the Republican State government, but other reports do not sustain the *Whig*. The doctrine will not suit Tennessee as is shown by the opposition developed by Etheridge's Milan speech.

NEW YORK.

The Rutter Habeas Corpus Case—Intense Heat—Cuban Fillibuster Released—Case of Suicide.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The proceedings in the *habeas corpus* case of Mr. Rutter, late President of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, were rendered in special term of the Superior Court to-day. After argument by the counsel, Judge McCunn denied the application of Assistant District Attorney Blunt for adjournment to this day, by which time he would receive Governor Hoffman's mandate for Rutter to be returned to Tennessee, saying there was not a shadow of legal authority for his longer detention.

The moment the prisoner was discharged, Mr. Blunt received a telegram from Albany, saying the mandate for Rutter has been issued and sent by mail.

The heat has been most intense, and has probably caused more suffering in the city than that of any other day this season. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred, and in some instances animals have dropped dead in the streets from the effects of the heat.

James Barns, the Cuban fillibuster, was released to-day on his own recognizance, not to take up arms against Spain.

PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings of the National Labor Congress—The Cause of Women Taken Up.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The National Labor Congress met at nine o'clock this morning. The Committee on Organization made a report, with amendments, but after debate the matter was laid on the table. The Committee on Female Labor made a report, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend that all the trades unions make immediate effort to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for work equally well done by women as by men. Every avenue of labor for which woman is physically capacitated should be freely opened to her on the same terms.

CINCINNATI.

Hotel Proprietors Fixed—Meeting of Freight Agents—Advanced Rates Agreed Upon.

CINCINNATI, August 20.—Yesterday the proprietors of the Gibson House were arraigned by the United States authorities for alleged violation of the second section of an act of Congress, passed February 5, 1867, which imposes a fine for any business or professional notice or advertisement in likeness of a Treasury note.

A meeting of freight agents for Western freight lines was held here yesterday. Mr. Usher, of the Jeffersonville Railroad, was elected President, and Mr. Fraser, of Marietta, Ohio, Secretary.

A general discussion in relation to freights, particularly over eastern bound roads, was entered into by the meeting. It was agreed upon to raise the price of fourth class freight five cents per hundred pounds, and flour ten cents per barrel. This refers to eastern bound freight only. Nearly all the western roads were represented.

To the Public.

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1869.

Colonel J. J. DuBose, Editor Ledger:

SIR: My attention has this moment been called to an article over the signature of "Teoktilia," animadverting upon my political course in terms so flagrantly slanderous and offensive that I feel constrained to demand the author. Respectfully,

W. T. AVERY.

MEMPHIS, August 20, 1869.

SIR: I have received by the hand of your friend a letter demanding the rightful name of the author of the article in yesterday's *Ledger* signed "Teoktilia." The gentleman's name you desire is Captain R. A. Allen.

Respectfully, J. J. DUBOSE.

The above correspondence discloses the author of the scurrilous communication in yesterday's *Ledger*, from which it will be seen that it emanates from one whose character, or rather want of character, disarms me of my resolution to hold him to personal accountability. The age, imbecility and utter worthlessness of this hoary-headed slanderer forbid my noticing him in any other manner than the one here adopted.

I have been more or less in public life for a quarter of a century, and have passed through exciting campaigns. In all this time I have never knowingly wounded the feelings or sensibilities of any one, and have never before been thus gratuitously assailed. I did not know that I had an enemy on earth, and am not conscious of having provoked the animosity of any one. And now, in a time of political quietude, while I am devoting myself solely to my profession, a candidate for no office, and never before a whisper against me during my whole life, I find myself in the most wanton and wicked manner defamed by an irresponsible, impotent calumniator. In this community since my earliest boyhood, I feel that it is not necessary for me to repel the aspersion of my character attempted by this anonymous libeler. Not only are the narrations therein circumstantially detailed without foundation, but they are from begining to end the malicious offspring of a base and envenomed nature. The relations of personal friendship which have uninterruptedly subsisted between Colonel Topp and myself since our earliest acquaintance suffice to refute the charge of duplicity on my part toward that gentleman; a charge which he would be as prompt as myself to denounce as a falsehood. But when it shall become necessary for any honest citizen to defend his character against the assaults of R. A. Allen, a virtuous and upright life will have ceased to afford a defense against malignity and slander.

This communication was prepared for, and intended to be published in yesterday's *Ledger*, but was sent too late for insertion. I request that, as the scurrilous article alluded to first appeared in that paper, it will publish this article in its next issue.

W. T. AVERY.

Meeting of Boat Clubs.

At a meeting of the members of the Memphis and Chickasaw Boat Clubs of this city, held at their boat-house, foot of Union street, on Thursday evening, 19th instant, the following was adopted:

On motion, Mr. J. B. Emery, of the Chickasaw, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Charles H. Howard, of the Memphis, appointed Secretary.

Mr. Emery then stated that it being understood that certain members of both Clubs were desirous of participating in a moonlight excursion to Helena in their boats, the meeting was called for the purpose of effecting arrangements whereby the trip might be made as pleasant and interesting as possible. With that end in view, it was necessary that a Commodore should be elected, who should have entire control of the party while on water, and for that purpose Messrs. Gallagher and Guthery were appointed a committee to nominate a candidate for that office. After mature deliberation the committee reported the name of Mr. William Worsham, who was unanimously elected.

The Chair suggested the propriety of having a report of the trip made, whereupon it was moved that Prof. Mitchell be appointed special correspondent and Mr. Charles Howard special reporter. Both gentlemen were unanimously elected.

In order that each club might have an opportunity of making their own private arrangements, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken. Each club having appointed a coxswain, these gentlemen reported to the Chair, and the programme of arrangements decided upon proving satisfactory to all parties, was adopted. It was agreed that both crews should be ready to man the boats and start at six o'clock precisely.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

CHAS. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

The following are the crews:

MEMPHIS BOAT CLUB.

J. P. Gallagher, stroke; J. E. Oliver, No. 5; Charles H. Howard, No. 4; W. J. Littlejohn, No. 3; E. R. Loop, No. 2; M. F. Plant, bow; A. Irwin, coxswain.

CHICKASAW BOAT CLUB.

J. B. Emery, stroke; F. A. Tyler, jr., No. 5; Sidney Cook, No. 4; D. O. Wheeler, No. 3; Wm. Worsham, No. 2; A. J. Murray, bow; Fred. G. Guthery, coxswain.

Also, the Essex and Waverly Boat Clubs will join in a trip to Helena Saturday night, at six o'clock.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Colonel Duncan, in a recently written letter, says: "From the office of the Memphis and El Paso Pacific Railroad the information is given that three corps of engineers are in the field, and one thousand men are at work upon the road. The attempt of various parties in the interest of hostile corporations to damage the credit of the company in France has signally failed, and they have nothing on hand to console themselves with but their own malignity. The company has plenty of money and materials, and will have plenty more."

COTTON.—We invite the attention of cotton growers to the card of J. M. Patrick, one of our oldest cotton dealers, in another place in this paper. The firm of Patrick & Co. make a specialty of cotton and its adjuncts. Gentlemen from the country wishing to do business in their line will find them exceedingly clever gentlemen, knowing all that is worth knowing about the great staple and the traffic that grows out of it.

IMPORTANT.—The Macon Female College, at Macon, Tennessee, will open on the first Monday in September, 1869, offering superior advantages to young Ladies and Misses, under the instruction of J. C. Pettus, Principal, Miss E. J. Turner and Mrs. Pettus. For further information, and catalogue, apply to the Principal, at Macon, or L. S. Mayre, Owen, McNutt & Co., Memphis, or at this office.

The Macon Masonic College, Macon, Tennessee, will open on the first Monday in September, 1869, tendering to young men and boys superior advantages, as per catalogue, under the instruction of G. W. Johnson, President, Geo. H. Hunter and R. E. Murrell. For further information, and catalogue, apply to the Principal, at Macon, or L. S. Mayre, Owen, McNutt & Co., Rutland & Taylor, or at this office.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.

M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

ROBERTSON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 267 MAIN STREET.—Studies will be resumed at this Institution on Monday August 23d. Open day and evening the entire year. jw

A boy over 21 to clerk and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggins & Thorn, 251 Main street. tf

Strength Gone.

A new song for Memphis—the rebels are coming.

The execution of Galvin and Mosely was the great topic of conversation on the streets yesterday.

The sale of the fine hall on Adams street, announced to take place yesterday, was postponed.

It is a noticeable fact that not a single arrest took place among the vast crowd at the execution yesterday.

There were ten arrests made by the First Precinct patrols up to midnight. Most of them drunks and disorderlies.

Business was dull at the Adams street station yesterday, only about half a dozen arrests having been made during the entire day and evening.

All the Justices of the Peace, and those who generally get into scrapes, were so busily engaged in attending the execution yesterday that news was scarce. No trials took place.

The funeral of Galvin takes place to-day at half-past two from his mother's residence, corner of Auction and Second streets. He will be interred in the new Catholic burying grounds.

A good looking young girl created a little excitement at the corner of Adams and Main streets, last night at twelve o'clock, by her crying and sobbing. Some unprincipled wretch had lured her from the country and stolen away the only ornament a poor girl has—her virtue.

MEMPHIS BELLES ABROAD.—The grand fancy dress and masquerade ball given at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 11th instant, in honor of Mr. George Peabody, was a brilliant affair. A letter to the Washington *Republican* gives a glowing picture of it. We extract the following personals as of particular local interest:

Miss Bethell, of Memphis, Tennessee, wore a corn-colored silk, trimmed with point lace, a point lace flounce reaching to the knee. She wore a brilliant set of diamonds, and her curls were caught up with a similar stone.

Miss McGhee, of Memphis, "Lurline," green tarletan, trimmed with grasses and shells—had hung over her shoulders a golden lyre; a magnificent blonde.

Mrs. John Trigg, of Memphis, Tennessee, as the "Postillion de Lonjumeau," green silk shirt trimmed with gold lace, crimson satin vest, with richly trimmed black jacket, hat and whip, red-top boots.

Last, though not least, comes the Queen of all the Blondes, Miss Vance. Her transcendant beauty was the general theme of admiration. She was

Look into her gentle eyes;
Try and penetrate their depth.

Henry Johnson, a colored individual, stole a quart of whisky out of a wagon of an old negro in the yard of L. C. Hardwick, on Jefferson street, yesterday. He was captured by the police, but as he had drank the whisky and thrown away the jug, the old darkey agreed to take two dollars and a half and withdraw the charge. The money was paid and both went on their way rejoicing.

THE PICNIC.—Remember the picnic comes off to-day. The Committee of Arrangements have made every preparation for a first-class day's sport. The grounds have been ornamented and beautified splendidly. Cars run out all hours on the Memphis and Charleston road, and charge but ten cents for the trip. The street cars run every ten minutes. Be sure and go.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. KRAUS & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Stockholders of the Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis are reminded that an election will be held to-day from ten a.m. to three p.m., at No. 16 Madison street, for fifteen Directors of said institution.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, August 20, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather continues warm and sultry. The river continues to decline steadily, with eight feet nine inches at Island 24. At Cairo and St. Louis the river is receding, with eight feet large between St. Louis and Cairo. The Ohio is falling all the way down, with fifteen feet four inches in the canal and four and a half feet on the bars in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas is falling rapidly, with five feet in the channel from Little Rock out, and three feet above there. White river is also falling, with five feet scant on the bars from Duvalls Bluff out and three feet from there to Augusta.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Nick Longworth, Louisville.
" Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Natoma, White river.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" Caldwell, Arkansas river.
" Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Steamers Natoma, Sam. J. Hale and Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Caldwell cleared for Arkansas river with a good trip.

The Natoma came in from White river with a good passenger trip and a large number of orders.

The officers of the Natoma report the Legal Tender still aground at Island No. 67. She is lying straight with her head up stream but considerable out of the channel. The tow-boat, A. J. Barker, bound up with a tow of empty barges, has gone to her assistance, and was lightening her with two barges, and in all probability she has been released from her position by this time and again on her journey.

The Bee and barges are still hard aground at the mouth of St. Francis river.

The Sam. J. Hale, Captain Walker, came in from Cincinnati at noon with a large cargo of merchandise. She experienced difficulty in the Ohio river on account of the low stage of water. She leaves to-day at five p.m. with a return trip for Cincinnati. Ed. Miller does the honors of the office.

The good steamer Linton, Captain Haywood, is the regular Saturday St. Francis river packet, leaving to-day at five p.m.

The Nick Longworth passed down yesterday morning for New Orleans well laden.

The City of Cairo, Captain Malan, is the Saturday St. Louis packet, leaving at five o'clock p.m.

Captain J. C. McManus purchased yesterday from Captain James Lee, jr., the steamer Dan Able, for the Vicksburg trade, to run in connection with the barge line. Terms private.

The Marble City, Captain Jack Carter, is the Saturday Vicksburg packet, leaving at five p.m.

The Bismarck and P. W. Strader are due this evening from New Orleans.

The Indiana was to have left Louisville last evening for New Orleans.

The Great Republic will pass down this morning for New Orleans. She has been delayed by low water. Captain VanHook commands, with Captains Kerr and McCloud in the office.

A number of planters in Arkansas, in connection with a few Memphis merchants, are about to organize a new packet line for the Arkansas trade, making semi-weekly trips. The arrangements are nearly perfected.

We received a letter from St. Louis yesterday, stating that the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company would in a few weeks place a tri-weekly or daily line of packets in the trade between here and Belmont, to run in connection with the Iron Mountain railroad.

The St. Joseph is undergoing repairs, preparatory to entering the Memphis and Hallie's Point trade.

Captain Nat Green arrived in the city yesterday. He says the Mississippi, in her new dress, presents a handsome appearance. She will be here to resume her trips in the New Orleans trade by the 15th of September.

James Kellogg, agent for T. C. Pomeroy, coal dealer at Louisville, is supposed to have absconded with $10,000 of his employer's money.

Steamboatmen who are noted for their many benevolent acts, will not fail to attend the Confederate picnic to-day at James' Park. Commodore Jack Chambers will be on hand to assist in entertaining the river fraternity.

The Lizzie Gill will be down to-morrow from St. Louis *en route* for New Orleans.

The W. R. Arthur, leaves St. Louis to-day for New Orleans, and the Lady Gay on Tuesday.

The fine steamer, Ozark, will arrive to-day from Arkansas and will leave on Monday in place of the Allen.

The elegant passenger steamer, Natoma, in command of Captain John B. Davis, is the regular Saturday White river mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m., for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock railroad. The Natoma has superb passenger accommodations, and is in charge of excellent officers, Jimmy Thompson and Charley Sharpe, two sociable gentlemen and accommodating clerks, have charge of the office.

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Railroad Interests.

From the Knoxville Press.]

Our readers have no doubt read the notice of the appointment, by the United States Government, of a Receiver for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Our East Tennessee railroads are also indebted to the Government, and we may soon expect a military gentleman to step forward and demand possession, or payment of a large sum; and thus the stockholder may at any moment lose his property; for, if once a road goes into the hands of a receiver, all hopes of value to the stock are at an end. The Government owes the road upon a fair settlement, and we like to know what our Congressmen have been doing that they have not procured a fair settlement of our railroad claims, and the claims of the loyal people of East Tennessee. Have Maynard and Butler no influence, or do they refuse to use it? In either event, they are worthless to their constituents.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SELLERS—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sellers are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their son, Franklin, this, Saturday, afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. McClelland, 116 Monroe street.

New Advertisements.

REWARD.

$15 Reward

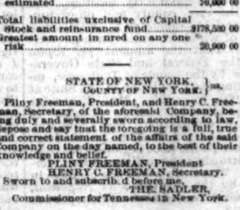
WILL be paid for the delivery to steamer W. A. Caldwell of two Tan Hounds, eight months old, and known as the Virginia Beadle Stock. Lost in the city August 20th.

aug21 L. F. HILL, Swan Lake, Ark.

$10 Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the delivery of a check payable to Mrs. Fairbanks, corner Sixth and Georgia streets, South Memphis. A basket and other valuables, including an umbrella, were lost with the check, near the jail, yesterday. aug21

INSURANCE.



LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1868, over

$2,000,000.

Reasons for Insuring in this Company:

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the GLOBE ARE INDORSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, or UNITED STATES BOND. Its policies are all non-forfeiting, the President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.

Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELLING, SUICIDE or WAR does not vitiate the policy, as is the case in most other companies. In such cases the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.

Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.

Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank		99,752 45
BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.		
Par value.	Market value.	
$400,000 00 U. S. 6s, 1881,	$493 00	
62,500 00 U. S. 5s, 1874,	67,188 00	
40,000 00 U. S. 10-40s,	42,900 00	
80,000 00 Brooklyn City bds	80,470 00	
20,000 00 N. Y. county stock	16,000 00	
8,980 39 Astoria bonds	8,980 39	
15,000 00 Virginia 6s bonds	14,587 70	
$684,500 39	$727,186 74—	727,186 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned		260,850 00
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds		52,800 00
Debt for Premiums, Agents accounts	$ 95,807 16	
Deferred Premiums	215,201 60—	311,008 19
All other securities		52,748 17
		$1,841,907 55

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	$708,815 79
Losses adjusted and due	none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	49,714 29
All other claims against the Company	50,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund	$808,530 08
Greatest amount in med on any one risk	20,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, }

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, do severally depose the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.

THE SADLER.
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, July 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SATURDAY, [illegible] AUGUST 21, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

THE HANGING.

JUSTICE APPEASED.

Galvin and Moody---Their Lives and Crimes.

What They Said and How They Acted in Their Cells and on the Gallows.

The Fearful Scenes of Yesterday.

Ten Thousand People Witness the Execution.

Features and Incidents of the Tragedies.

The Culprits Die Like Good Christians.

INTRODUCTORY.

The deep and growing interest in the public mind in relation to the execution of Galvin and Moody culminated yesterday. From an early hour this was the sole topic of conversation at every corner and in every store, and wherever people congregated for chat or business. The unusual character of the event in this city, and the generally strong desire most people felt that something should be done to rectify the morals of the city, made the expected execution of the culprits the most interesting thing which has transpired here for years. For nine years we had no public civil execution in town, and it was felt by all classes that something should be done to check, if not entirely prevent, the reckless shedding of human blood which gave an unenviable character to our local annals for a long time past. Since the execution of Sicover, in June 1860, hundreds of men have gone down under the bullets of the desperado or the knife of the assassin, and not one in five of the guilty parties had condign punishment meted out to them. The friends of law and order and the friends of progress became wearied of this state of things, and anxiously prayed for a more rigid execution of the law. It was felt that an example was necessary to be made, hence, when application was made to the Governor to reprieve or commute, it was met by a strong counter-petition signed by a great number of the most respectable men in town. The Governor gave no reply to the petitioners, passed on both sides, they commenced an indiscriminate assault upon Fenton, who was knocked into the gutter, and very roughly handled. His club was wrenched from him, and he was otherwise being maltreated, when he endeavored to draw his revolver. About this time it is said that Galvin drew his pistol, and commenced firing at the policeman. His first shot missed Fenton, but took effect in the left temple of a German boy named Schola, who was in line of the fire. This shot passed the face of Fenton, cutting his ear. The policeman by this time had succeeded in drawing his pistol, and fired at Galvin, the ball taking effect in the left arm. The second shot of Galvin passed harmlessly by, but his third one took effect in Fenton's third rib, on the left side, breaking the bone and penetrating to the lung, from the effects of which he died. The wound of the boy proved fatal. Galvin's arm was not much hurt, the wound being merely a flesh one. Both the men were Irishmen, and much feeling on both sides was manifested by their respective friends. Galvin and McGrinn were arrested on Christmas day, and Connell voluntarily gave himself up. They were taken before Squire Hall, who remanded them back to jail. Fenton was a native of the county of Kerry, Ireland, and was about twenty-seven years of age, eighteen of which he had spent in this country.

Galvin remained in jail till March, when he made his escape, and remained at large until the first of September, when he was again recaptured and kept in prison until his trial came off before Judge Bigelow, December 19th. After a patient hearing of the case for two days, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and sentence of death was pronounced upon him, to take effect February 19th, 1869. Two days before the time arrived for the execution of the sentence an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The criminal was taken to Brownsville in June last, where the Supreme Court was then in session, and the case put through another trial, which resulted in having the sentence of death reaffirmed, to take place yesterday.

MOODY'S STATEMENT.

On the night of Captain Perry's murder, the 4th of June, I met K. G. Bedford on Main street, between Union and Madison. I spoke to him as he passed, and after he had gone a short distance he turned and called to me, and on my coming up asked me if I did not want to go with him up the street a little ways? I asked him where? He answered, around in the alley. He told me that during the day he had been around to Price & Yeatman's store, and on pretence of examining some flour, had seen how things were situated, and thought that we could make a good thing there. He asked me if I had a pistol? I told him that I had not, and further, that I had no use for one. I formerly had one, but having accidentally got shot and slightly wounded with it, my wife had sold it. This was nearly two years ago, and that I had never owned or carried a pistol since. He said that I was a d—d fool for not carrying one, as he had one that never failed; and pulling a revolver out from beneath his waistband showed it to me. It was a peculiar kind of a pistol, and the first time that I had even seen one of that make. He called it a French one. It was about the size of Colt's large navy, but think that it carried a larger ball. I took it in my hands, but not understanding how it worked, was afraid that it would go off in my hands, and immediately gave it back to him. I remember that it had a small ring in the stock, as it rattled as I handed it back to him. He remarked that he had borrowed this pistol, as the one that he owned was out of repair, and he could not depend upon it, and as soon as he got money enough he was going to buy the one that he had with him, as he knew that it was a good one, he having tried it before.

While we were talking Henry Jones came along; and upon my speaking to him he stopped. Bedford and I had been walking slowly along, and when we met Jones, were nearly in front of what was then Evans' liquor store. Jones asked us what was up, and what we were walking for? Bedford replied that we had a little job on hand. Jones turned to me then and said that he had to go down to Nesbit's saloon. He left us, but in about five minutes returned with Henderson Ford. By the time that they came up to us, Bedford had removed the grate in the sidewalk of Price & Yeatman's store. He then told me to drop down through the opening, which I did. He instructed me before entering, that I was to move to the right and see a flight of steps leading up into the store, and that when I got up inside I would find a door opening out into the alley, and that the key was in the door; that upon my coming up the steps into the store, I would have to go back beyond the hatch, and that I would see two small kegs of liquor, and about eight feet to the rear of these kegs I would come to the door. He furnished me with a candle and some matches, and told me to light the candle in the cellar, but blow it out when I got up inside the store. He said that he had examined everything that day when he was making them believe that he wanted to buy a barrel of flour, and that the door had no bar across it, or any other fastenings except a lock and key. He instructed me to unlock the door, put the key in my pocket and come out to where they were, saying that they would watch on the outside and would close up the grate after I had got inside. I went down through the opening and found everything as he had said. The moon was shining a little, and the light from a keno hall that was across the alley, shone in at the transom over the door, making light enough in the store for me to see easily. I unlocked the door and went out, taking the key with me, and closing the door almost shut, I went around to where I had left Bedford, Jones and Ford, and told Bedford that everything was all right, and that there was no body sleeping in the store that I could see. Bedford and I then went into the store together, leaving Jones and Ford standing on the opposite sidewalk. Bedford had three sacks with him. After getting inside, we closed the door nearly shut, and I put the key back in the lock. Bedford went into the office and took down a black cloth coat and hat, leaving his old coat there, saying that he needed a nice coat and hat for Sunday. We then went to the front part of the store, and Bedford showed me some tobacco that he wanted to take away. We put three caddies in each of the three sacks, and left them on the floor. Bedford took three plugs from a caddy that was opened, and put them in his pocket. He then went into the office again and pulled out a trunk and ransacked it, but did not get anything but a knife and a pair of gloves. The trunk was not locked, but was sitting under the desk. I stood in the door of the office all this time, and was trying to get him to come and go home, but he said he believed that there was money in that trunk or in some of the drawers in the room, and he wanted to find it. I asked him again to come out, but he replied that I was young and scary; that I was not old in the business like him. I told him that I had done what he wanted me to do, and now I wanted to go home. He said that he was not afraid of anybody coming in there, as he was prepared to meet any one that dared to come in on him, even if it was the proprietor himself, as he would shoot the first man that entered into that door, and that the man that had locked up the store that night slept up stairs, as he had watched him; that he was a tolerably old man with gray whiskers, and that there was no danger of his coming back to the store that night. He said that if he had time he would get some tools that he had outside and try to open the safe, as he was satisfied that there was money in it, and that he wanted it, as he was hard up. I told him that he might have done it if he wanted to, but that I never would. I then started toward the door and told him that I was going out, as I did not feel right in there. I felt as if something was going to happen. He said that he would go out with me; and going toward the hatch, picked up a small keg of liquor and said that he must take something out with him. As I got to the door I saw Captain Perry standing outside. I looked through the crack of the door, as it was not shut quite to. I spoke to Bedford and told him. Captain Perry had his pistol in his right hand, and with his left pushed open the door a little. He then put his left hand into his vest pocket and took out a match, which he struck, and pushed the door wide open. Captain Perry was standing on the south side of the door, and the other officer, whose name I learned in Court was Tilford, was standing on the north side, on the outside. On the inside, Bedford was standing on the south side and I on the north side. I could see Captain Perry well, and recognized him from the light of the keno hall. As Captain Perry pushed the door back, Bedford stepped around and stood directly in the middle of the door on the inside. Captain Perry said "who's there?" and by the time that he had said these words, Bedford snapped his pistol, the cap having burst. I said to Bedford, "it's Captain Perry, don't shoot," and made an effort to stop him, but before I could restrain him he shot, and Captain Perry exclaimed "Oh, I'm shot!" and fell down. As soon as he struck the ground, Bedford jumped out over him and ran down the alley. Mr. Tilford ran after him, and I ran out immediately after. Bedford turned south on Main when he got to Union, and I did not see anything more of him. I went down Union to Desoto street, and turned down Desoto and went home on Desoto, between Linden and Peabody streets. As I was on my way home, I saw Jones at Nesbit's saloon, corner of Desoto and Union streets. I spoke to him and stopped at the door, waiting for a few minutes. A man was telling them in the saloon that Captain Perry and another man had been shot. When I heard that I went home and went to bed. I felt very bad, knowing who had done the shooting, and thinking about it being with the party. About two o'clock in the morning Captain Simons and some other police officers came to my house to arrest me. I got up and dressed and they searched the house, but did not find a pistol of any kind. I was taken up to Ford's house, and from there to the station-house, and from the station-house was brought to this jail.

Knowing as I do that I am about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, I do not want to die without first furnishing to the people of this city a plain statement of the case, that they may know that, although I was concerned in the affair, I was not the leader, but was led on by a man who, being nearly double my own age, took advantage of my youth and used me as a tool in his hands. I solemnly declare now, as I always have, that I did not shoot Captain Perry; that I did not have a pistol with me that night, and that these statements are made voluntarily, and at my own request.

BIOGRAPHY OF GALVIN.

James Galvin was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, in the early part of 1845. When only three years of age his family emigrated to this country and passed out West to Illinois. After remaining there a short time they proceeded to Missouri, where Galvin remained until he was about twelve years old. His brother, Jerry, and he came down South, where they have resided since. His mother died before this. He has one sister now living at Millington, Texas, to which place she emigrated twelve months ago. When James was a boy, those who knew him say he was remarkably truthful, and prompt in doing his duty. He gave promise of making a good citizen, but during the war here, it is said he fell into bad company, his manner and disposition changed. Naturally fearless and impetuous, he was bound to be foremost in every act of daring in which his companions engaged. He drove a team for the Government when the Federal forces occupied this city. He subsequently became what is called a "boss teamster." He not unfrequently kept bar. He was a favorite at this business, for though passionate and brave, he is represented as being a pleasant conversationalist. His friends say that this way of living threw him into bad associations, and in the absence of the proper and peaceful restraints of religion, to which, of necessity, few were subject during the troublous years that passed when James was merging from boyhood into the maturity of years, a bent was given to his character that had the most sinister influence on his fate. His natural courage degenerated into recklessness and his impetuosity became bravado. The scenes through which he passed hardened him, and whatever shoots of humanity were indigenous to the soil were withered and almost killed in the fetid air in which he lived.

It is reported that after he escaped from jail—March, 1868—until he was retaken—September, 1868—he led a rather loose life around this city, and seemed perfectly reckless of consequences. He was admonished several times by his friends to keep out of the way; to leave town; go some place where he was not known; but he persistently refused, boasting that he could not be taken, and that he defied the police. On September 1st, nearly a year ago, three officers being apprized of where he was stopping, went to the house. Galvin was in bed at the time, and got himself to address his visitor. He went back to the bed again in a hasty manner, and got between the mattrasses. The officers were well armed, and when they gave him to understand that they were bound to capture him, and that there was no use in further resistance, he succumbed and gave himself up without a struggle.

MOODY.

Sam. Moody was born in LaGrange, Tennessee, on September, 16, 1849, and was brought to Memphis the same year, and raised by A. J. Montgomery. In 1863 he went to work in the Gayoso House, where he remained as a bell-boy for nearly two years; from there he went on the river as a cabin-boy. He is about five feet six inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, and is nearly black in complexion, with smooth face and lively black eye. He has always behaved himself well since in jail, and lately made a profession of religion. On Thursday, August 12, he was baptized into the Baptist Church, and appeared reconciled to his fate.

Moody was attended by Dr. Willis R. Revels, a Methodist Episcopal minister, of Africa Bailey Church, and another colored clergyman. Moody would have been twenty-one years old next month. He talked freely in regard to his religious condition, and was in a very submissive frame of mind.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK PRISON.

When at Brownsville, after the sentence of death had been confirmed by the Supreme Court, both men, in conjunction with a prisoner named Tilford, now in the penitentiary under sentence for twenty-one years, made a determined effort to escape. They had contrived to obtain possession of a knife or two, and by their aid they cut through the two and a-half inch planking which formed the floor of their cell. Below this, however, they met with an iron which crossed each other here and there. With the perseverance that the hope and desire of liberty supply, they hacked their knives into saws and cut away with them a sufficient portion of the iron to allow the passage of a man's body. This done, there remained only the woodwork to which the iron was braced. They attacked this last obstacle to release with unabated zeal and courage, but, unfortunately for their hopes, this woodwork was not planking, but was composed of logs fourteen inches through. Cutting a hole through such an obstacle was a more serious affair than sawing through iron itself, and before it could be completed the men were detected at their labors and their knives were taken from them.

On several occasions whilst in the jail there he expressed himself confident of making his escape or getting out of the difficulty some way. It was rumored then that a plot was being concocted by a number of the friends of Galvin, by which he was to be rescued by force; but, except the appearance of some hard-visaged strangers at Brownsville, nothing occurred to indicate the carrying out of the plot to rescue the two prisoners. Sheriff Curry had, however, taken proper measures to prevent anything like a successful attempt at rescue on the way from Brownsville here. Five officers were sent down from this city a day before the prisoners were to be transferred. They kept guard over the prisoners at the jail at night, and on the morning of the transfer the Sheriff himself, accompanied by his posse, went up on the early train to Brownsville; but instead of bringing the prisoners by the regular train he had them put on a special train, so as to pass down the road an hour that could not have been provided for by any persons desirous of making trouble.

No attempt at a rescue was made on the way to the city, though numerous bands of desperate men were reported to have secreted themselves at various places along the road with the intention of stopping the train and effecting a forceable liberation of the prisoner.

Both men kept up their accustomed spirits, and those who had been with Galvin and seen most of him, declared that he comported himself exactly as he did when first arrested—bold, defiant and unruly. Only once did he seem for a moment to give way, and that was when he met his brother in front of the jail, as its gates were about to open and admit him to its gloomy precincts, whence, as a living man, he would, in all human probability, never again emerge. Then, for a moment, his bold bearing failed him, his glance quailed, and he showed signs of the keenest mental agony.

IN THE CELLS THURSDAY.

We found, when we visited the prisoners Thursday, a pair of very cheerful fellows indeed; both were chained by the legs, and their motions in the contracted apartment in which they dwelt were still more contracted. Moody was standing up, and a little fidgety. He kept moving and turning round in a restless way. He would gaze wistfully through the grating of his cell, out through the windows of the prison up at the blue sky and the blooming earth; then, as if the picture brought additional sorrow to his heart, would suddenly turn again, and with restless eye survey the iron walls of his prison. This was sad to contemplate, yet a tender-hearted person would be more pained at witnessing this than Moody seemed to be.

Galvin lay upon his mattress, which was stretched out on the floor of his cell. His head and shoulders were outside the door on the passage, in fact, out as far as his brief chain would allow him to go. He remarked to us, with a smile which was by no means sorrowful, that he was at the full length of his tether. He had a pious book in his hand, in the leaves of which were inserted two or three sheets of note paper which he kept moving up and down, and taking out and putting in during our conversation. In reply to a remark which we made to the effect that he looked well and appeared happy, he said: "Why not? I am prepared to die. I have the best of spiritual advisers. I have learned from them what I ought to have known and practiced years ago—how to die. I am content to suffer the common lot of humanity. It is not death that I fear, but the manner of it irks me. I would like to escape this ignominous death if I could. I forgive every one that had a hand in bringing me to it, and I have hopes the great God will forgive me. I know I have done wrong things. Every one does. We like to commit evil, though we can do either good or bad, as we wish. But it seems easier to do bad than good. It seems as if a man would more freely walk three squares to do bad than stay where he is and do good. We are strongly disposed that way. But it comes to an end with death. I go a little before, but you will have to meet the same Terror, only in a different way." He was grave enough in manner, and talked very sensibly of the nature of evil; and though he seemed imbued with proper views regarding the terrible proximity of death and its importance, he was yet fit to engage in light conversation, and not averse to doing so. He made some facetious remarks about his moustache, which is of a light hue and rather downy in its incipient growth, and made an attempt or two to say a pungent thing about our own, because he thought it was dyed. He expressed himself much displeased with a report that got abroad to the effect that he was not prepared to die. He denied having uttered a sentiment of that sort to any one, and said that it was erroneous. In reference to his personal history he was particularly circumspect. When we essayed, in a distant manner, to approach that subject, he at once became wary and sung dumb, and not a word could be got out of him. He was remarkably taciturn about his own biography. He was, apparently, rather a pleasant fellow, and decidedly good looking. We left him smiling.

In the course of the day he was visited by his brother and some female relatives, and when they showed signs of feeling he rallied them, and actually forced them to smile. He remarked to his sister-in-law that he had a notion to have a couple of bad front teeth filled with gold, but the lateness of the season had almost put it out of his head. His brother was much affected. When they were taking their departure, Galvin went to the door, and, looking out, remarked that the sun rose up as bright and beautiful in the sky as if there was no terrible tragedy to be performed that day. The air was more cool and refreshing than it had been for several previous days, and the two victims of justice awoke from a quiet night's sleep. Galvin said he slept from twelve to eight o'clock, and hadn't as much as a dream to disturb the tranquility of his slumbers. He ate a hearty breakfast at an early hour, after which his brother paid him a visit and remained a short time before taking his final leave. Father O'Brien went to see him a little later. He remained in his cell an hour, heard his confession and gave him the Eucharistic sacrament. A Sister of Charity also paid him a visit. She remained praying with him a considerable time. After this several press reporters went to see him, all of whom can vouch for the fact of his affable and cheerful manners. Father O'Brien went again at eleven o'clock, and remained with him until the last. He conversed pleasantly with his visitors. His religious feelings were sensibly more prepared than on the previous day. He looked into the countenances of those who went to see him with a deep, earnest eye, that had something of eternity in it. His voice was strong and without a quiver. In reply to a remark made by one of the editorial visitors, he said he was ready to answer any question that might be put to him on general topics, but he had no design of making what might be called a confession. He could see no good in doing that. If there could be any good done by it he would confess every thing he knew. He thought it was useless. He had confessed to his priest, he said, and he thought no benefit could in any way come from doing more. He listened with much attention to the reading of several chapters from a book called "Preparations for Death," by Saint Siguori, and appeared edified by what he heard. He said that he was pretty well satisfied, and that it did not matter much what happened as long as he was going to heaven; for he felt assured that he would obtain mercy from God; was sorry that he had not known him better before. His demeanor was impressive; talked with gravity, but not gloomily; inquired once in a while about the hour, and when the sound of a whistle was heard coming from some neighboring place of business, remarked, with the slightest indication of a startled sense of his approaching doom, "It is twelve o'clock—only another hour and a half." "Well," said we to him in an assuring tone, "you are the nearer seeing Heaven." "Yes," he answered, "that's so; I won't forget that. It is well for those who have done good all their lives. It would be better to die in a bed, because we could have so much time to pray and become reconciled to death. When a fellow is weakened down his heart is more inclined to turn to God. To be turned off in the midst of good health is not pleasant. Sick people become reconciled to die." Toward twelve o'clock he washed himself with much care, and put on a new shirt; a whole new suit having been previously sent to him by his brother. The neck-band of the shirt was somewhat too tight, and we noticed the fact. He said, "It's no odds; my neck will be much tighter in a few minutes." We pretended not to hear this, and he repeated the sentence again. He said he thought his boots were a little too small for him now, as his feet had been swelling since he was put in prison, but he reckoned that he'd squeeze them on as soon a the chain was taken from his legs. When he had done washing and dressing himself, a colored man named Giles Roberts went to his cell and shaved him and oiled his hair neatly. He relished the proceeding very much. A blacksmith then went into the cell provided with tools and an anvil to strike off the fetters. Presently the clanking of the chains and the ringing sound of the hammer and chisel was heard over the prison. It was found more difficult than was expected to accomplish this, and the first chisel which the operator used did not seem to succeed well. Galvin stooped down for another, and handing it to the workman, said, "My goodness, there are plenty of chisels; here is a good one; knock it off with this." When the chain was knocked off he knelt down with the priest and said a *Pater Noster* and a *Credo*. The sheriff, at this time, came along and asked the priest if he was ready. The priest answered, "I am ready," and proceeded to put on his vestments, whilst Galvin took the dirty shirt which he had taken off some time before, and rubbed some dust off his boots with it, and washed his hands again. He was very particular about appearing well. When all was ready he walked into the passage, and a procession was formed, the sheriff leading the way, Deputy-Sheriff Q. D. Williams in the rear of the prisoners and Father O'Brien on Galvin's right side. When they had passed out the door of the cell and taken a few steps forward, Moody said he wanted to shake hands with him. Galvin turned back, and, reaching into the cell where Moody was, shook him by the hand in a very friendly manner. Moody remarked, "I hope we shall meet in a better world." Galvin replied, "Oh, yes, we shall meet in a better world, and that very soon." He smiled as he spoke. The procession was again formed and marched slowly along the passage toward the stairway, Father O'Brien reading aloud the litany for a soul departing and Galvin making the responses in a low tone. The exertion of putting on his boots, which, as we had said, were a little too tight for him, brought the blood to his head and gave a rosy tint to his cheeks. When he began to descend the stairway the color went from his face rapidly, and by the time he reached the door of the prison he was quite pale.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF GALVIN.

Shortly after one o'clock a detachment of policemen, thirty in number, armed with muskets and bayonets, formed in open column in the rotunda of the jail and kept a wide passage open from the entrance of the building to the large iron doors leading to the cells. The steps were then cleared of spectators, and those persons who had obtained access to the jail yard crowded in the vicinity of the gallows, a lane being formed to the steps leading up to the platform by the police. The rope had been adjusted and dangled partially from the beam overhead. All gazed with up-turned eyes at the "grim engine of death," while they discussed matters *pro* and *con* relative to the execution. A number of females, young and old, with several little children, who had come outside to get a better view of the hanging, were, by courtesy, allowed to occupy front places in the crowd, in order that they might have a good opportunity to satisfy their morbid curiosity. It would have been well if not a single one of them had been allowed to enter the jail yard at all.

It was disgraceful to see mothers with children and young well-dressed girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age, some of them keeping up a continual chatter, while others seemed to be a good deal affected, but they might have been better employed elsewhere. As the time announced for the execution of Galvin (half-past one o'clock) approached, the immense crowd on Front street, who had been conducting themselves very orderly, with the exception of a rush now and then to the gate, began to become very restless and excited. The multitude surged hither and thither, but owing to the number of hacks, wagons and drays blocking up the middle of the street, the surging was confined to certain points. A good deal of quarreling took place among those who were anxious to get good places to view the awful spectacle, and some bouts at fisticuffs took place, but they did not last long, as the elbow-room was rather confined. The police, with muskets and bayonets, did all in their power to keep the sidewalk in front of the jail fence clear, but this they found to be a work of the greatest difficulty, and although they pushed the crowd back with their firearms, and gave some of the more restless a slight thrust with the bayonet, it had little effect, and the sidewalk was soon so crowded with people that locomotion became impossible.

FROM THE CELL TO THE GALLOWS.

Precisely at half past one o'clock Sheriff Curry entered Galvin's cell and approaching Father O'Brien he asked him if he was ready and received a reply in the affirmative. Galvin also replied that he was ready and proceeded to put on his coat, while Father O'Brien was being clothed in his vestments. The procession was then formed, and just as Galvin was leaving his cell, the culprit Moody requested that he should be allowed to shake hands with him, and Galvin went toward him for that purpose. He shook Moody warmly by the hand and Moody expressed a hope that they would meet in another and a better world. Galvin replied "O yes, we will meet in another and a better world, and that very soon too." He smiled and passed on, shaking hands as he passed along the corridor, with two prisoners who put their hands out through the gratings of their cell doors. When at the head of the stairs was reached the police received the order "shoulder arms," as the condemned and his attendants descended the stairs.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS.

The solemn procession was then formed in the following order:

Sheriff Curry,
Major Foster,
Jailor,
Deputy Sheriff Garrett,
James Galvin, the condemned, with Father O'Brien on his right, and Deputy Sheriff Williamson on his left.
Armed Policemen.

As the mournful procession moved slowly between the two lines of armed policemen, Father O'Brien recited the litany for a departing soul, while the unfortunate culprit repeated the responses in a low but firm tone of voice.

HIS APPEARANCE.

As he moved toward the place where he was to meet his death, his step was firm and he moved not a muscle. Never before, perhaps, did any one move to death with a firmer step, or with more coolness or deliberation. His lip was never seen to quiver nor his cheek to blanch, although he had the pale, sallow look of those who have been long under confinement. As the faithful priest who had been in attendance on him for so many weeks, as his spiritual adviser, recited in sonorous tones the solemn words appointed by the church to be read to the dying, he listened most attentively, and looked neither to the right nor to the left until the foot of the steps leading to the scaffold was reached, when he cast a furtive glance around before he began to ascend, as if looking for some one in the crowd. Recognizing some old acquaintance, he gave him a nod and a calm smile, and ascended to the platform of the scaffold, accompanied by those who had formed the procession, and a reporter for the AVALANCHE.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows, which has been previously described, was erected on the northeast corner of the jail-yard, and was a stout, substantial-looking structure, painted black, giving it quite a sombre appearance. The platform was ten feet from the ground, and the steps leading up to it on the west side, seventeen in number. The "trap," contrary to general rule, was in front, and hung outside the platform, facing to the north, and instead of a "bolt" there was a trigger underneath the trap, which worked with a lever, and proved a most effective contrivance. The ropes were attached to a beam round which a heavy blanket had been wrapped to prevent the cutting of the strands when the sudden jerk took place. Both were manufactured by Mr. Toupe, rope-maker near Raleigh road, and were five-eights of an inch in thickness, four strands with eight yarns, each of which was strong enough to suspend one hundred pounds weight. The ropes were manufactured of Missouri hemp, and were well waxed, so as to make them thoroughly pliant.

The noose was what is technically known as the "hangman's noose," and worked smooth and easily. The scaffold was erected by Mr. Grant, under the personal supervision of Sheriff Curry, and is a model of its kind.

GALVIN'S APPEARANCE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

When Galvin made his appearance on the platform of the scaffold, a suppressed murmur arose from the crowd, which was soon magnified into a perfect shout. Above this din was heard the voice of a female exclaiming "O! there he is. The Lord have mercy on him." The crowd seemed to become very disorderly and excited, and from the middle of the street cries arose as if women and children were being thrown to the ground and trampled on, and the greatest confusion prevailed as the stronger tried to get the best places for viewing the execution—occupied by the young and the weak, who were early on the ground.

HIS DEMEANOR.

Galvin's demeanor on the scaffold was calm, cool and collected. He gazed on the crowd with a steady eye, and seemed to be prepared to meet his fate with the greatest firmness and determination. He displayed no bravado, but was perfectly cool and collected, and apparently ready to meet his God. He stood on the front of the platform with Rev. Father O'Brien on his right and Sheriff Curry on his left.

THE DEATH-WARRANT.

Sheriff Curry waved his hand toward the crowd for the purpose of enforcing silence till he read the death-warrant, as follows:

Supreme Court at Brownsville, Tennessee, June 28th, 1869.

James Galvin
vs.
The State of Tennessee.

James Galvin appeared in person, and George E. Gantt, Attorney-General, pro tem., in behalf of the State, and thereupon the record, proceeding and judgment of the Court below being seen and understood by this Court, and it appearing that in the same there is no error, it is therefore considered that the judgment aforesaid be affirmed; and the said James Galvin being asked by the said Court if he had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against him, says no more than what he has before said; therefore it is considered that the said James Galvin, for the crime of murder in the first degree, for which he was adjudged guilty by the Court below, be remanded to the jail of Haywood county, thence to be taken by the Sheriff of said county and delivered to the Sheriff of Shelby county, who will place him in prison and him securely keep until Friday, the 20th day of August next, when he will be taken, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three p.m., by the said Sheriff of Shelby county, to a gallows to be erected by the Sheriff within one and a half miles of the courthouse of said county, and there to be suspended by the neck until he is dead. And may God have mercy upon his soul.

It is further considered by the Court that the State of Tennessee recover of the said James Galvin the costs of this cause, and that execution issue, and that a copy of this judgment be furnished the Sheriff of Haywood county.

A true copy. JOHN L. BROWN, Clerk.

GALVIN RECOGNIZES A FRIEND IN THE CROWD.

Sheriff Curry read the death warrant in a clear, distinct tone of voice, to which the condemned man listened most attentively, and did not even flinch when the awful and terrible words "and there to be suspended by the neck until he is dead" sounded in his ears. When the Sheriff had concluded, Galvin looked down on the crowd in the jail yard, almost for the first time, and recognizing a friend or acquaintance nodded to him with a quiet, pleasing smile on his countenance. He then intimated to the Sheriff that he wished to make a few remarks to the crowd.

REMARKS BY SHERIFF CURRY.

Sheriff Curry said: The prisoner wishes to make a few remarks to the crowd. Please keep quiet.

GALVIN ADDRESSES THE CROWD.

Galvin advanced one step forward on the edge of the drop, and said:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES—I have got a few remarks to make to you. I hate to appear before you to meet this ignominious death. I acknowledge that I shot Policeman Fenton, but I shot him in self-defense. I had thought he would have arrested me without shooting me I would not have fired, and I only shot in self-defense. But I want to say that I cannot tell whether him or I shot first. He shot me in the arm, and for shooting him I have to meet this ignominious death. I forgive all who had a hand in bringing me here, and I hope God will forgive me.

The condemned man uttered the above words in a clear tone of voice, not the slightest tremor being perceptible. He spoke calmly and considerately, and seemed to study for an instant for the proper words in which to express himself. At the conclusion of his brief address he returned back to the side of the Rev. Father, who commenced reading the prayers for the dying, Galvin making the responses in an audible tone of voice.

THE PINIONING.

Deputy Sheriff Garrett then proceeded to pinion the culprit by tying his hands behind and putting straps around his arms and legs. While he was about to place the strap around his waist, Galvin, to facilitate the operation, calmly buttoned his coat, and then turned and looked on the Excerpta as Father O'Brien continued to read the prayers for the dying.

THE BLACK CAP AND THE ROPE.

Sheriff Curry then advanced and placed the black, glazed cap on the head of the condemned man, and the sun and earth were forever shut out from his view. He had taken his last look of those familiar scenes. A great row at this time prevailed among the crowd on the street, as the Sheriff placed the rope round the neck of the prisoner, bringing the knot directly under his left ear, and pulling the noose up quite close to prevent it slipping. Galvin informed the Sheriff that the straps round his legs were not tight enough, and they were tightened by Deputy Sheriff Garrett. The Sheriff then requested Galvin to advance on to the "drop," but he signified his inability to do so owing to the manner in which his legs were tied, and the Sheriff lifted him on to the "drop" and then went toward the leger.

THE DROP.

Sheriff Curry looked round for an instant to see that the preparations were complete, then raised the lever, the trigger flew back, the drop fell, and like a shot the unfortunate man fell with a heavy "thud" a distance of nearly eight feet—the body bounding upward when the rope was stretched. Many of the females in the vicinity screamed loudly, while all gazed with wide open eyes at the frightful spectacle—the body dangling in the air. Several muscular contractions of the shoulders and legs were observed, and then all was over, and it was quite evident that the neck had been broken by the fall, and that death was almost instantaneous.

The rope had slipped round to the back of the neck, owing to the contraction, and while the body hung suspended the neck assumed a reddish hue, which lasted for several minutes. The drop fell at 1:41 p.m., precisely.

A PANIC IN THE CROWD.

Just as the drop fell a sudden panic seized the crowd. A hack filled with ladies and children was capsized in the middle of the street, and a span of mules attached to a wagon in the center of the crowd started off at a fearful rate. The crowd flew helter skelter in every direction. Scores were thrown to the ground, and men, women and children were piled indiscriminately in the dust. Women and children screamed, while men indulged in curses both loud and deep. Many persons were more or less bruised, but none seriously. The scene, for a while, was a frightful one, and the excitement was increased ten-fold when the report was raised that a riot had broken out, and that Sheriff Curry and several other persons had been shot. Men, women and children, hacks, wagons and drays were to be seen all mixed up in the most admired confusion, and every one seeming to be running as if for dear life. The excitement soon reached Main street, and the scene presented was only equalled by the one which occurred when General Forrest's raid on the city was reported. The panic lasted for over half an hour, and extended from Auction to Madison street, and the excitement did not subside until it was discovered that there was no foundation for the rumor that a riot had occurred and Sheriff Curry reported alive and well.

THE CUTTING DOWN OF THE BODY.

After the body had hung about eight minutes, Drs. Quimby and Grasty examined it and discovered a slight pulsation, but declared that life was extinct. The body, however, was allowed to hang for twenty minutes, when it was cut down by Sheriff Curry and carried out to the gate by eight policemen, where it was given in charge to Jerry Galvin, brother of the deceased, placed in a wagon and taken to his house on Second street. Many persons followed the wagon to the house, hoping to get a glimpse of the body, but it was carefully hid from view by a coverlet and with the black cap still covering the face. When the body was placed in the wagon, Jerry Galvin was observed to take the rope which formed the noose off the neck of deceased and put it in his pocket. It will doubtless be preserved as a relic of the terrible fate of his unfortunate brother.

LAID OUT.

The friends of Galvin, when his body arrived at the house of his brother, gathered round, and resolved to have him laid out in proper style, in accordance with the time-honored habits of the Irish people. All the evening immense numbers of people kept going and coming from the house, to take a last look at the dead man. About midnight fully five hundred persons were assembled round the house wherein the corpse was laid out. He will be buried this morning, and doubtless an immense crowd will follow his remains to their final resting place.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF MOODY.

The preparations for the execution of Sam Moody, the negro murderer of Captain Perry, were then commenced, and at five minutes past two o'clock he was ready to leave his cell for the scaffold. The armed police were drawed up as before in the rotunda of the jail, and a clear passage was made for

THE PROCESSION,

which was in the following order:

Two armed Policemen.
Sheriff Curry and Major Foster, Jailor.
The condemned man Moody, with Rev. Dr. W. H. Revels (colored), pastor of Avery Chapel on the right, and Dr. S. H. H. Tolles (colored), on the left.
Deputy Sheriffs Williams and Garrett.
Rev. R. M. Williamson, (colored), pastor of Pisgah Chapel, and Rev. Mr. Lott, Armed Policemen.

As the procession moved toward the scaffold, the Rev. Dr. Revels read passages of Scripture appropriate to the occasion. Moody, who appeared calm and firm, did not seem to possess the nerve of Galvin. His lips twitched in a nervous manner, and his eye wandered about uneasily, as if seeking for sympathy from the crowd. When he reached the platform of the scaffold, and when Sheriff Curry read the death-warrant, which was similarly worded to that of Galvin's, with the exception of the name, he was observed to tremble, while his body swayed from side to side, and he was accommodated with a chair.

The Sheriff announced that Moody wished to address a few words to the crowd, and requested silence.

MOODY ADDRESSES THE CROWD.

Moody came forward, and in a loud, clear voice, said:

Well, my friends, I want to say to you what I have said since my trial commenced, that I am not guilty of this crime that I am going to suffer for. "Cajey" Bedford, who has gone to the Penitentiary, shot Captain Perry on the 9th of June—I mean the 3d of June—last year, and may God have mercy on him, and forgive him. He shot him with a pistol, and at the time I had no pistol with me more than I have now at this minute; and if I had had a pistol I would not have done it. The man who did the crime is in the Penitentiary, and I am here; and I say I am not guilty, and I would not have done it; but I am to be punished for it. The pistol that killed Captain Perry had a ring in the handle, and is in the Court House now, I suppose. But I did not do it; but I am to suffer the punishment that Bedford ought to get. I speak true. "Cajey" Bedford did the crime. When Captain Perry came in Bedford rushed over and then shot, and Captain Perry fell, with his head next the south door, and cried out, "I am shot." I rushed out of the place and went home. I hope I will go to a better world. I have nothing against no one on this earth. Since I came into this jail I have got what I never had before. I have got religion. I am happy, and I feel that God has forgiven my sins. I feel that where I am going I will be better than here, and I hope you will all strive to become the same as I am. [Laughter.] I have got religion now, and I never had it before I came here. I am willing to die, although I am not guilty, and I would not be here if I had kept out of bad company. I advise all my young friends to take warning by me, and keep out of bad company, and go to work and make an honest living. I am sentenced to death for a charge I am not guilty of, but I would not have been if I had been trying to make my living by hard work.

Moody then retired and sat down.

THE EXERCISES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Rev. Dr. Revels read the fourth chapter of Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians. He then gave out the well-known old hymn commencing "There is a fountain filled with blood, drawn from Emanuel's veins," giving out the lines, when all the colored clergymen joined in the singing, after the first line had been sung Moody joined in, and he seemed to sing with a good deal of spirit and fervency. All of the scaffold then knelt down, and the Rev. Dr. Revels offered up a prayer most appropriate for the occasion. He said they had came to that place on an occasion of peculiar solemnity, and he prayed that the Almighty would give them His divine Blessing. They looked upon the unfortunate young man about to be launched into eternity, and he prayed that in his last moments the Lord, his God, would be with him as he traveled through the velley of the shadow of death, and take him to that haven where there is no sin and no death. He invoked the divine blessing on the officers of the law who had that day a disagreeable duty to perform, but they were only carrying out the sentence of the law, and it was necessary to have safeguards for the welfare of society. He prayed that God would be with the young man and sustain him in his last moments, and if it was His holy

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	9:20 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Through Express	10:35 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	9:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
"		2:05 p.m.
Somerville	9:05 a.m.	2:00 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections south with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 278 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:05 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Night Express	1:30 a.m.	2 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 287½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express (daily)	4:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 287½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage to any part of the city, by leaving orders at 287½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.		
Going East—Leave Forest City	6:00 a.m.	
Arrive at Hopefield	9:30 a.m.	
Going West—Leave Hopefield	3:00 p.m.	
Arrive at Forest City	7:00 p.m.	

Daily, Sundays excepted.

T. J. LEMAY, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee; intermediate at.....11:30 a.m.

Arrive at.....2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, and all cities north and west, at.....2:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....10:45 a.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and southern Railroads, at.....12:45 a.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at.....2:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....2:00 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at.....5:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittenburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11:00 a.m.

Arrive at.....10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly) Monday and Friday, at.....3:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Fine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4:00 p.m.

Arrive at.....3:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....3:30 p.m.

Arrive at.....9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..... 2

One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 4

One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 6

One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..... 4

Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 8

Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 12

Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address..... 2

Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6..... 4

Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9..... 6

Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12..... 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted if the case is proved to be at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20			10 cents.
"	over $20 and not exceeding $30		15 "
"	" $30	" "	$40 20 "
"	" $40	" "	$50 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 15, act of March 3, 1855: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured or wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 3 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—2s cents per ½ oz. via South-ampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 4 cents; books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—8 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—12 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 3 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographic proofs of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandize (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 8 cents. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, single rates, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 oz.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—14 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandize 6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles; Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 3 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

Cents.

On domestic letters..... 10

On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica..... 10

On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each..... 10

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 20, 1869.

The financial and commercial situation is without material change, and presents no very striking features. In every department business is light, as is usually the case preceding the movement of the crops, and some of our merchants complain of extreme dullness, though, as a general thing, trade is as good as could be expected at this stage of the season. Money is close and gradually tightening on account of advances to the country, but most of the banks are still in position to stand fairly up to such of their customers as are entitled to accommodation, and approved mercantile paper can be placed to a moderate extent at one per cent discount. On the street, however, it is not uncommon to learn of "shaving" done at much higher rates. Exchange presents very little change. The supply is light but there is only a moderate demand. Rates are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par	¼ prem.
Cincinnati	"	½ "
St. Louis	"	¾ "
Louisville	"	¾ "
New Orleans	¼ dis.	par

Gold was less firm and 131½ was generally a full buying rate in the estimation of dealers, though rates varied from 131@132. Silver was bought at 122@124. In New York gold ranged from 132½ to 133, and closed at 132¾.

In scripts, etc., the only feature of importance was an advance in police warrants which are scarce and in some request. A Jefferson street dealer was bidding 90 and indeed paid that rate yesterday. City and county are nominal. There is little demand, and as money is close dealers are not inclined to get tied up to any extent unless a fair margin of profit is presented. We quote:

	Buy'g.	Sell'g.
City Warrants	75@77	80
City Balances	75@77	80
City coupons	75@77	80
County Warrants	85@87	90@95
Police Warrants	87@88	90@92

Stocks and bonds are inactive and nominal. There was some inquiry today for Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad second mortgage and Memphis six per cent bonds but, none were brought to light. The latter are nominally 50@51. In New York Government securities were unsettled in tone early in the day, but at the close were steady and rather better, quoted as follows:

6's of 1881	123	@123½
5-20's, old	122½	@122¾
" '64	121¾	@121¾
5-20's of '65	121¾	@121¾
5-20s, new, of '65	120¾	@120¾
5-20s, new, of '67	120¾	@120¾
5-20s, new, of '68	120¾	@120¾
10-40 bonds	116	@116¼
Pacific 6s	105½	@105¾

Railway and express shares were irregular and closed inactive. It was stated the Michigan Southern would issue 10,500 shares in thirty days. We quote:

Canton	59
Western Union Telegraph	38
Quicksilver	15¾
Pacific Mail	35¾
Adams Express	57
Wells & Fargo Express	54
American Express	34¾
United States Express	64
Merchants' Union Express	19¾
New York Central	205½
Erie	20
Hudson	134
Reading	98¾
Michigan Central	120
Michigan Southern	100
Illinois Central	138¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¾
Chicago and N. W.	89
Chicago and N. W. preferred	97¾
Cleveland and Toledo	107
Rock Island	113¾
St. Paul	86¾
St. Paul preferred	89¾
Fort Wayne	102
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾

There was no packet from the North to-day and receipts of merchandize were only 1 cask and 413 pieces bacon, 30 head of cattle, 38 bales cotton, 674 sks cotton seed, 210 sks corn, 2 pkgs eggs and 120 sks wheat. As a consequence prices were generally on the upward scale, which tendency was increased by the late advance in freights.

The following letter from Mr. F. C. Morehead, who was delegated by the late Commercial Convention held in this city in May last to memorialize the British Cotton Supply Association with regard to the cotton production of the Southern States of America, came to hand to-day, and will beread with interest:

MANCHESTER, ENG., August 3, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—*Dear Sirs:* I beg to send you a copy of the *Courier of the 3d inst.*, from which you will perceive in one of their editorials the interest felt in the subject of "Direct Trade."

In my address, which is here anticipated, I shall not forget the claims of Memphis, and intend recommending especially the importance and duty of recognizing her cotton as a "class" in the markets of the world.

I shall send you anything further on the subject. I send you also the Manchester *Examiner*, containing some important information on the subject of "cotton," showing the deep anxiety with which Manchester is at present viewing the production of cotton in our country, and alluding to the Chinese labor which is now being imported.

I beg to remain,
Your ob't serv't,
F. C. MOREHEAD.

A New York paper calls attention to the great difference in the legal-tender reserve of the banks of that city at the present time, compared to what it has been at the corresponding time of previous years. On August 8, 1868, the legal-tenders of the banks of New York city amounted to $74,000,000, and on August 10, 1867, to $76,000,000, while at the present they only amount to $54,730,000. Both last year and the year previous there was a decrease of between $22,000,000 and $23,000,000 in the legal-tenders held by the New York banks between the 10th of August and the 1st of October, this decrease showing the movement of capital caused by the movement of the crops in the West and South. It is claimed that scarcely any of this usual fall movement has taken place yet, and that when it does —the resources of the banks being so much smaller than in previous years—an unusually stringent money market will be the result.

In regard to Southern securities the New York *Herald* of the 17th says:

State bonds and Southern securities were weak on North Carolinas and Tennessee, and steady on the rest of the list. The closing prices were: Tennessee, ex coupon, 63@63½; do., new, 51@51½; do., five per cent, 48. Virginia, ex coupon, 55@55½; do., new, 60@61; do., registered stock, 60@61; do., registered, 1866, 61@62; do., registered, 1867, 54@54½. Georgia sixes, 91@91½; do., sevens, 91@92. North Carolina, ex coupons, 35@36; do., new, 36@36. Missouri sixes, 93@93½; do., registered and 6s, 92@93. South Carolinas, sixes, 71@72; do. sevens, 64@65; do. do., eights, 94@95. Alabama eights, 92@93; do. fives, 84@87; do. sixes, sterling, 90@100. South Carolina sixes, 69@71; do., new, 63@65; do., registered stock, 64@66. City of Memphis sixes, 68@71; do. Atlanta eights, 68@71; do. Savannah sevens, 93@93; do. New Orleans consols, 74@75; do. do., bonds, 69@70. Mobile and Ohio sterling, 64@66; do. do. eights, 85@87. Mississippi Central railroad, first mortgage, 71@72; do. second mortgage, 60@62. Memphis and Charleston, first, 88@89; second, 74@76; do., stock, 45@47. Greenville and Columbia railroad, guaranteed, 66@67.

Cotton Market.

The receipts to-day, or since yesterday, were 35 bales, most of which was grabbed up on arrival at 29c@30c for good ordinary, and 33c for middling, leaving the market bare and several orders still uncompleted. In one instance at least 33½c was realized on middling. It advanced to 35c in New York and closed with an upward tendency. The Liverpool market was very active, and closed with uplands 13½d and advancing. Sales for the day were 28,000 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMPHIS, August 20, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		17
Received to-day	38	
Received previously	247,502—247,540	
		247,557
Exported to-day	20	
Exported previously	247,531—247,551	
Stock at noon this day		16

Receipts per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 4 bales; river, 9; wagons, 25.

Exports per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 5 bales; Memphis and Ohio, 25.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 20—4:15 p.m.—Cotton closed firmer, with holders asking higher rates. Ordinary, 30½; good ordinary, 32½; low middling 34; middling 35; good middling, 35. Sales to spinners, 1075; to speculators, 486; exports, 164. Contracts made for 100 bales deliverable September, at 32½; 200 deliverable October, at 30; 400 deliverable October, at 30; 700 December, on private terms; 200 December, at 28; 100 December, at 28½; 100 January, at 27½; 400 January, at 27½; 100 February, at 27½; 100 December, private terms; 100 December, at 27½; 100 December, at 27½; 200 December, at 27¼. Sales for the week, 28,457 bales, of which 7282 were for spinners, 2552 for speculation, 1823 for export, and 14,000 on contract. Receipts, 1260 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 20.—1 p.m.—Cotton market is unchanged in tone and prices. Stock afloat, 680,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American.

5 p.m.—Cotton closed shade firmer, with sales of 28,000 bales to trade, 8000 bales for export, and 20,014 bales for speculation.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Madison & Walker's ale per bbl, $22; do. per hf bbl $11; do per doz bottles, quarts, $3 75; pints, $2 25; Madison lager per hf bbl, $11. Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; livery or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz., $3 25@3 50; quarts, $5.

APPLES—No receipts and no demand. Sales have been made as low as 25c@50c per bbl, loose.

BRAN—The consignment of 100 sks noted yesterday was sold at the price asked—$17 per ton, which indicated a stronger market.

BUTTER—The market continues to drag at 28@30c for choice Western packed, and country packed and common are nominal.

CANDLES—The market was steady and a little more active. A consignment of 15 casks choice city cured clear sides, which changed hands yesterday at 19½c was mostly resold at 20c, though country cured were sold at 19c. Shoulders scarce and firm at 16@17c, with rough country cured 14@15c. Breakfast bacon dull. Hams, canvassed, choice canvased, 24@25c with plain country, 16@18c. City cured clear sides are generally 20@20½c, in store.

BALING STUFFS—Steady in tone and prices. Heavy hemp and flax bagging 25@26c, with a sale of 50 pieces Ky. Rope bagging at 24½c; light 18@20c; iron ties, $140 per ton; baling twine, 10 @20c; no sale for rope.

BROOM CORN—No receipts.

BROOMS—Active at $3 75@5 per doz, as in quality.

BEESWAX—In demand at 35c per lb.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Market quiet and steady, as previously described. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $50@6 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 per bbl, and Rosedale scarce; lime, Cape, $1 90@2; Alabama, scarce; Ohio river, $1 50, and Utica, $1 75 per bbl.

BURLAPS—Dealers sell at 15@16c.

COFFEE—Market quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 20c for inferior to 27c for strictly choice, the latter scarce.

CORN—In consequence of light receipts there was an eager demand at 85c for choice white shelled on arrival and as high as 88c was offered for 200 sks in store, which was refused. Holders generally asked 90@95c for lots in store, though one offered a lot, poorly cleaned, at 85c.

CORN MEAL—The market was poorly supplied and kiln dried was active at $4 65@4 75 delivered, though green was a drag at $4 35@4 50 per bbl.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 9c; butter crackery, 6½; variety do, 6c; soda do, 7½@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, 28.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

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CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 35@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50 strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches scarce; brandy cherries, $6@6 50; sardines per can small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

EGGS—Market bare. Sales last made were at 24@25c per dozen.

FLOUR—The demand was light, chiefly for medium and good family, and sales were trifling, aggregating only 200 bbls, as reported, at prices ranging from $4 60 for inferior to $9 for choice family, with fancy $9 50@10 50. The stock is light.

GREASE—In demand at 9@10c per lb.

FISH—No. 1 white fish, per half bbl, $10@11; shad, per half bbl, $6@8 50. Roe herring put up in half bbls, $7 50@8; do. grose, per bbl, $16. Mackerel nominal; No. 3, large, offered at $1 85 per kit for old. No new in market.

GUNNIES—Dealers sell second hand at 15@17c, and refused at 10c.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 16@16½c; green, No. 2, deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—The market was stronger in view of a reported advance in New Orleans, but buyers came forward slowly, and sales were light, including 34 bales new timothy at $18 and 10 do. (choice) at $20, in store. It was difficult to sell any kind at below $18 @20.

LARD—The market was steady, and 50 for city rendered leaf, in store, was the ruling price, with 20½ for fierce and 21c for caddie.

LIQUORS—Market quiet. Oak sole leather, buenos ayres, 30@35c; do. slaughter, 30@35c; common calf skins, 90c@$1; French calf skins 2 dozen, $20@$ 6 Assortas do, $30@$40; fixings per doz., $6 50@12; toppings, $12@15.

LIVE STOCK—No sale for horses and mules. Texas beef cattle $30@40 per head. No Western cattle on hand; nominally 5@5c gross. Sheep and lambs are scarce and range from $2@3 per head. Hogs dull at 7@8c gross.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive at $4 50@4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 10; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—The market was bare, excepting a few lots in store, which were held at 60@70c, shipping order, and choice old retailing at 75c.

POULTRY—Active, with sales of chickens at $3@5 per dozen for young and old.

POTATOES—No shipping demand and sales slow at $1 50@2 per bbl, shipping order, in store.

PORK—The market was uniformly stiff, though inactive, at $35 50@36 per bbl for mess in store, with no receipts; prime mess dull at $32@32 50; rump dull at $29. No sale for jowls.

PEACHES—Sound small, 50c per box.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 25@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7c@9c, in various packages.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ₱ case, $15 90@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, 1 ₱20; alspice per lb, 33@ 35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Morgan's, 6@6½c; Fox's, 6¾@7c per lb.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's German motted, 10½@10½c; Schaeffer's German, 9½@10; yellow erasive, 8½c.

SUGAR—Quiet. Open kettle Louisiana, 13@16c; clarified, 15½@17½c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined, 15 @17c; Demarara, 15½@16½c; Porto Rico, 13½@15½c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, $2 10 bbls, $2 50@275; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@ 3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5 25@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box. $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 40@ 50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—Home factories sell at 20 @30c per gallon for common to choice, without charge for bbls.

WHEAT—In demand at mills at 90c@ $1 20 for common to choice red.

WHISKY — Highwines scarce and firm at $1 15.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S

DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED

FORCE PUMP.

Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and choice can vassed, 24@25c with plain country, 16@18c. City cured clear sides are generally 20@20½c, in store.

BALING STUFFS—Steady in tone and prices. Heavy hemp and flax bagging 25@26c, with a sale of 50 pieces Ky. Rope bagging at 24½c; light 18@20c; iron ties, $140 per ton; baling twine, 10 @20c; no sale for rope.

BROOM CORN—No receipts.

BROOMS—Active at $3 75@5 per doz, as in quality.

BEESWAX—In demand at 35c per lb.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Market quiet and steady, as previously described. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $50@6 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 per bbl, and Rosedale scarce; lime, Cape, $1 90@2; Alabama, scarce; Ohio river, $1 50, and Utica, $1 75 per bbl.

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THREAD.

BEST

SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Advocate!

CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be $2 50 a year in advance—$2 00 to ministers traveling and local. Preachers who send as many as Ten Subscribers will get the paper free of charge.

Remittances of five dollars and over may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered, may also be mailed at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

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W. C. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

Ocoee Bank Notes

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 19, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the assets of banks which have, or may hereafter, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the bills of the Ocoee Bank without risk of the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank Building in Cleveland, Tennessee, between nine and three o'clock, either, bankable funds and surrender and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, and interest guaranteed for one year from the 5th of October, 1869.

E. S. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH A. RAGSDALE,
Commissioners.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Thomas & Sweeney is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be adjusted by either party, at Bolton.

THOS. SWEENEY.
THOS. CONLEY.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy10

SCHOOLS.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President. aug8

Kentucky Military Institute,

(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The 24th Academical year of this Institute will begin

On Monday, September 6, 1869,

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farndale, Franklin county, Ky. aug8 1m

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Weck, 9 Main street, Mr. Bonsin's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.
E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug13

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

312 Desoto Street.

Miss M. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Mrs. FANNIE P. MCGEHEE, } Principals.

WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug13

The Fall Session of

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Tenness